MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

1674

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"COMPARE THE WORK"

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
'Phone 87.

1782

No. 18,720 號十二零百七十八萬一第 日三十月四年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1918. 三拜禮 號二十二月五年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

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AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO..

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

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NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1½" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	15	„
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	10	„
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	15	„
6.30 „	to 8.30 „	10	„

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.55		5.25		3.20			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.40		11.16		4.35			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	8.05	4.20	11.45	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.00
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.12	4.27	11.52	—	5.27	5.28	6.07
Fanling	dep.	—	8.15	4.31	11.56	—	5.40	5.40	6.11
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	5.49	5.49	6.12
Taipo	dep.	—	8.32	4.58	12.11	—	4.53	5.51	6.25
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	6.04	—	—
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.50	5.20	12.32	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom	dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	—	6.27	—	—
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.06	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.23	7.19	6.45

Stns. Sums and Public Holidays excepted.

Stns. Sums and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.35	5.05	4.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.23	1.28	1.48	2.50	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.25	10.28	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.38	2.09	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	1.48	2.09	—	5.32	—
Taipo	dep.	7.23	*	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	*	5.52	5.24
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.06	2.25	—	5.56	—
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.32	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	*	10.35	11.20	2.18	2.37	*	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun	arr.	7.48	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.41	—	5.13	5.43
	dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	3.35	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.32	2.35	—	—	—	5.23	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.56	4.50	—	—	—	6.42	—	—

Weds. and Stns. Excepted.

Stns. Sums and Public Holidays Excepted.

Stns. Sums and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1.	7,000 tons.	No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	„	460 feet.	„ 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	„	58 „	„ 83 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	„	22 „	„ 28 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	383 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

*Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between HONGKONG and CANTON will come into force on 25th March, 1918:—

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Saloon, Single	$ 5.00	$ 7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.50
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 22ND MAY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "KINSHAN"	8 a.m. "FATSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "HONAM"
THURSDAY, 23RD MAY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "KINSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
FRIDAY, 24TH MAY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "FATSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "HEUNGSHAN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "HEUNGSHAN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC FOR 1918	$ 2.00
The British Journal Photographic Almanac 1918	1.20
Naval Intelligence, by Author of "Grand Fleet Days"	2.75
Russia's Agony, by Robert Wilton	12.00
Alcohol: Its Action on the Human Organism	2.00
The Science of Power, by Benjamin Kidd	4.50
Alsace-Lorraine, by Jules Duhem	2.00
Strategical Map of Palestine, Syria and Sinai Peninsula	2.00
Strategical Map of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor	2.00
The Watch Below, by "Taffrail"	1.20
Further Secrets of Potsdam, Third Series	1.00
Behind the German Lines, Chronicled by William Le Queux	1.00
Fifteen Thousand Useful Phrases, by Grenville Kleiser	3.50
English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, by James C. Fernald	3.50
Talks on Talking, by Grenville Kleiser	2.00
The Fight for the Republic of China, by Putnam Weale	7.00
Himself: Talks with Men Concerning Themselves, by Dr. E. B. Lowry	2.00
Herself: Talks with Women Concerning Themselves, by Dr. Lowry	2.00
Truths: Talks with a Boy Concerning Himself, by Dr. Lowry	1.00
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Amateur's Costume Book, by E. P. Guptill	1.00
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NOVELS.

Down Under Donovan, by Edgar W. Wallace	$ 1.75
The Man with the Club Foot, by Douglas Valentine	1.75
Mortallone and Aunt Trinidad, by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch	1.75
Stephen Vale, by Paul Trent	1.75
Love and Liberty, by Alexander Dumas	1.75
The Bag of Saffron, by Baroness von Hutton	1.75
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Complied by F. X. Sequeira,
Taels or Dollars into Francs, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Marks, Rupees, Sterling, Yen, and *vice versa*,
PRICE $13.50

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THEATRE ROYAL.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COY.

IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

THURSDAY, MAY 23RD.	"THE BOOMERANG."
FRIDAY, MAY 24TH.	"TIGER ROSE."
SATURDAY, MAY 25TH.	"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."

Prices $3, $2 & $1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

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HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
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THE VICTORIA HOTEL. CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES

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MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA. LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.

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Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.

For particulars apply to—

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No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

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FRENCH LESSONS

BY MOUSSION.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD

363

INTIMATIONS

Our TERMS make it easy to get a

VICTROLA

Prices $44 to $363.

20% Discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [26-3

"You can't possibly get wet in the

Mattamac

19-OUNCE Featherweight Waterproof

The "Mattamac" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut and thoroughly well made.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

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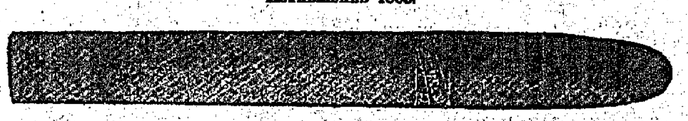
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes 25 $2.

REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 $4.

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AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

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TO-NIGHT!

VICTORIA THEATRE.

at 9.15 p.m.

WAR FILMS

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ENGLAND

British Official live and recent pictures of intense interest.

"THE WORK OF THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY"

"WOOLWICH ARSENAL AND ITS WORKS"

"UNITED STATES TROOPS IN LONDON"

Under the distinguished patronage of:—

His Excellency the Governor, SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
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His Honour the Chief Justice, SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.

Dress Circle... ... ...$2.00 Reserved Seats.
Stalls ... ... 1.00 Unreserved "
Pit... ... ...50 cts. (Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price).

Children half price to all seats.
BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding the band of the 18th Infantry will be in attendance.

[2023

AN AIRMAN'S FEELINGS.

"ALWAYS FRIGHTENED, BUT NEVER AFRAID."

A "scout" pilot who has shot down many German machines and has had innumerable narrow escapes, in response to the question, "Do you ever feel afraid?" once said, "Always frightened, but never afraid!"

That answer represents the feelings of the average pilot so far as war flying goes. If he was not frightened he would probably get killed owing to carelessness and over-confidence. If he was afraid, the results in the quick manœuvring and decisions of air fighting and flying generally would be fatal.

Every airman is a little frightened all the time, and very frightened some of the time, but in times of action fear is forgotten in the excitement of the moment. He has no time to be afraid, though perhaps when he returns to safety the reaction almost sickens him, and he suffers terribly in his mind as the memory of the dangers through which he has passed comes back to him.

It is strange, but in the moments before an imminent "crash" the mind is generally quite clear and collected. A pilot who was nearly killed in a terrible accident remarked afterwards, "All I did was to say to myself, 'Won't the poor kid be lonely.' I was sure I was going to be killed—there seemed no chance of escape from death—and as the ground grew nearer and nearer I was just shaking my head to myself in a 'dear-me' sort of style, thinking of my girl in England!"

Some airmen look at the ground and wonder which spot they are going to hit; others wonder what the noise will be like. Almost invariably you hear the remark, "I didn't feel a bit afraid. I was not a bit worried." Perhaps the brain is hypnotised by a kindly Providence and terror is replaced in the mind by calm thoughts.

* * * * *

An entirely different matter is that of being afraid of *flying*—the fear that the wings may break, the engine may catch fire, or that the tail may come off—the fear of an ever-present danger. As a rule the airman never thinks of this, just as a man is driven at a great speed in a motor-car and does not consider the possibilities of a collapsing wheel, a fainting chauffeur, or a breaking steering-column, any one of which would mean almost certain death.

The fear of height, again, is rare, and, indeed, is less prevalent in the air than at the comparatively small heights experienced on the earth. Many practised airmen cannot bear to look down from a cathedral tower or a roof, though they can fly at 10,000ft. and look at the ground without the slightest feeling of dizziness or nervousness.

There is even the case of a well-known pilot who cannot climb a step-ladder with comfort to hang pictures in his drawing-room! The reason of this is probably that the airman is so detached from the earth that he has no idea of height. The earth is merely a sort of map which lies *below* him; he feels that *he* is on the normal plane, and so does not feel that he is *above* it!

At other times an airman may suffer involuntarily from anticipatory qualms. An experienced bomber has said that every night he goes upon a raid he starts with that sinking sensation in the stomach so well known to boys about to be caned and to people in a dentist's waiting-room. For the first ten minutes or so he dare not even look over the side of his machine, but as the time goes on he grows more and more confident till finally, when he crosses the lines going towards his objective, he feels quite at ease.—K. L.

BYE-ELECTION AT POTSDAM.

A SIGNIFICANT RESULT.

The most important bye-election in Germany since the war began took place in March in the constituency of Nieder Barnim. Although owing to the system by which a candidate is not returned except with a clear majority, the final result is not yet known, the preliminary figures are of a highly significant character. They make practically certain the bad defeat of the Independent Socialist candidate, Breitscheid, whose poll is nearly 8,000 lower than that of the Majority Socialist, Wissel, who had the support of *Vorwärts* and the whole organisation of the Government Socialist party. Three other candidates from the beginning were a negligible quantity, representing the National Liberal, Progressive, and Conservative parties, and scored between them only 13,800 votes, as compared with 23,594 for the Majority Socialist, and 15,809 for the Minority Socialist. Between the two latter, therefore, the final duel will be fought, the outcome of which cannot be doubted, as naturally the supporters of the three knock-out candidates will transfer their votes at the second ballot to Scheidemann's henchman.

This contest is an indication of the feeling of the German working classes, the importance of which could hardly be overrated. It is the heaviest blow yet struck at the Minority party, and is a disillusionment for those who claimed that the majority of the German masses were behind the revolutionaries, who opposed the continuance of the war, and have consistently voted against the war credits and is in effect a great victory for the Government, as well as for the Majority Socialists. Nieder Barnim, which is one of the ten Potsdam divisions, is entirely a working-class district, and was formerly represented by the independent Socialist Stadhagen, who at the last election polled nearly 100,000 votes. But Nieder Barnim has deserted its old standard, and proved what everything else of recent date has indicated—that the German masses are further off than ever from revolt against the Government's war of conquest.

SERBIA'S FAITH IN ALLIES.

AUSTRIAN INTRIGUES RESISTED.

ENEMY DESIGNS EXPOSED BY M. PASHITCH.

An official statement issued by the Serbian Press Bureau says that at a meeting of the Skupshtina on March 30th, after the adoption by acclamation of a proposal to send telegrams to the French and British Parliaments expressing the admiration of the Skupshtina for the indomitable heroism of the Allied Armies, M. Pashitch, the Prime Minister, read, in the name of the Serbian Government, a declaration on foreign policy. M. Pashitch said:—

One of our greatest Allies, Russia, has withdrawn from the battlefield, but another Ally, as powerful as Russia, has come to our help, although it has not yet done so with all the strength at its disposal. These two principal events, together with others which are of less importance, have appreciably changed the situation which existed more than a year ago, at the time when Germany proposed to us the conclusion of an "honourable peace" between the two groups of belligerents. Germany already at that time was beginning to see the impossibility of defeating her enemies by military force alone and to see that she must have recourse to other means, which she had already employed, although in a more restricted degree. Germany then decided to make the most energetic use of clandestine channels in order to disorganize as speedily as possible the power and cohesion of her enemy. She carried on intrigues, employing different methods according to the countries for which she intended them or where she believed they would succeed.

All these intrigues were clothed in fine language and expressed humanitarian ideals, by means of which the enemy was spreading monarchist ideas in republics and republican ideas in monarchies, recommending in democratic countries a military *régime* and in autocracies democratic, republican, and anarchist ideas; they had only one object—namely, to provoke internal disorders and discord between the Allies, in order to turn aside the attention of its enemies from their principal object.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

In all the Allied countries the effects of these secret machinations have been felt, but nowhere have they succeeded so well as in Russia. In this manner the opportunity was given to the most dangerous enemies of the liberty of the nations, and of the peoples' right to dispose freely of their destiny, to carry on more easily their struggle with the free and democratic nations. We do not wish to deny that the Russian Revolution includes in its rank sincere combatants for high social ideals, democratic reforms, and liberty. But, judging from its effect, it is impossible to deny that the Russian Revolution has been affected by German influence and has only been useful, up to the present, to Germany, who declared war on Russia when the latter desired to prevent her from subjugating weak nations and establishing her predominance in the world.

The appearance of America in the theatre of war has filled up the gap caused by the Russian withdrawal and the armed forces of our Allies are more considerable than those of the enemy as regards men and material; their organisation has been improved and there is complete agreement on all questions. The Serbian people, which has made great sacrifices and given the greatest proofs of its loyalty and faithfulness to the Allies, can therefore be certain that its sacrifices will not be in vain and that its ideals will be realized if it continues to give in the future tokens of its military and civic virtues and if it remains safe, as hitherto, from intrigues aiming at destroying its concord and unity in the defence of the interests of our people, which has three names, but is only one nation.

It is apparent that Austria-Hungary especially recently, has intensified her intrigues and calumnies against the Serbian people. She commenced by spreading throughout Western Europe false reports to the effect that Serbia had attempted by underhand means to open negotiations with her for a secret peace, whilst in our own country, and on the front of the Serbian Army, Austria-Hungary is insinuating that she is disposed to put an end to the war against Serbia, but that King Peter and the Serbian Government are opposed to this course. All these intrigues and calumnies had but one object—namely, to shake the faith which our Allies have in the Serbian people, to destroy the national unity, and, by means of our dissensions, to be able to assure the conquest of Serbia.

UNTIL THE END.

But our people know Austria-Hungary too well to lend themselves to these infamous intrigues and to believe these lying words. These Serbian people has remained faithful to its noble Allies, who are shedding their blood for the small and weak nations and will not depart from this attitude until the end. The Serbian people has given up all that it had and that it could give. At present, with the little forces which remain to it, it can only stay faithfully at the side of the Allies, and must never lose sight of the fact that Austria-Hungary provoked this war with the object of destroying Serbia, and that in consequence, even if sometimes our enemies pretend to have sympathy for our cause, they could never be for us greater friends than our Allies, who rose up to defend their independence and ours and to assure the equality of all peoples.

Our Allies will not fail to understand that the peoples of Austria-Hungary cannot be free, and that a lasting peace

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MORE TRUTH FROM ESSEN.

HERR MUHLON'S INDICTMENT.

The correspondent in Switzerland of the Paris Socialist journal *L'Humanité* paid a visit last month to Dr. Wilhelm Mühlon, the former Krupp director, whose remarkable memorandum demonstrated the Kaiser's responsibility for the war. So far from suffering from neurasthenia, as the German Government is pleased to pretend, Herr Mühlon is not ill at all. The *Humanité* correspondent says that he has seldom met anybody more sane, and that Herr Mühlon is not suffering from anything but an intense appreciation of the horrors of the war and of Germany's responsibility for them.

Herr Mühlon explained that, although he resigned his directorship of Krupp's immediately after the outbreak of war, he continued to serve the German Government, and he actually negotiated the treaties concerning the delivery of corn which were concluded with the Roumanian Government just before Roumania's intervention in 1916. Herr Mühlon authorized the *Humanité* to publish the following remarkable letter which he addressed from Berne on May 7th, 1917, to Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, then Imperial Chancellor:—

However great the number and weight of the mistakes accumulated on the German side since the beginning of the war, I nevertheless persisted for a long time in the belief that a belated foresight would at last down upon the minds of our directors. It was with this hope that I put myself to a certain extent at your disposal, in order to collaborate with you in Roumania, and that I indicated to you that I was disposed to help in Switzerland, where I am living at present, if the object of our efforts was to be *rapprochement* of the enemy parties. That I was, and that I remain, hostile to any activity other than reconciliation and restoration I proved soon after the opening of hostilities by the definite resignation of my directorship of Krupps' works.

But since the first day of 1917 I have abandoned all hope as regards the present directors of Germany. Our offer of peace without indication of our war aims; the accentuation of the submarine war, the deportations of Belgians, the systematic destruction in France, and the torpedoing of English hospital ships have so degraded the governors of the German Empire that I am profoundly convinced that they are disqualified for ever for the elaboration and conclusion of a sincere and just agreement. The personalities may change, but they cannot remain the representatives of the German cause.

The German people will not be able to repair the grievous crimes committed against its own present and future, and against that of Europe and the whole human race until it is represented by different men with a different mentality. To tell the truth, it is mere justice that its reputation throughout the whole world is as bad as it is. The triumph of its methods—the methods by which it has hitherto conducted the war both militarily and politically—would constitute a defeat for the ideas and the supreme hopes of mankind. One has only to imagine that a people exhausted, demoralized, or hating violence, should consent to a peace with a Government which has conducted such a war, in order to understand how the general level and the chances of life of the peoples would remain black and deceptive.

As a man and as a German who desires nothing but the welfare of the deceived and tortured German people, I turn away definitely from the present representatives of the German *régime*. And I have only one wish—that all independent men may do the same, and that many Germans may understand and act.

In view of the fact that it is impossible for me at present to make any manifestation before German public opinion, I have thought it to be my absolute duty to inform your Excellency of my point of view.

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cannot be guaranteed as long as these peoples live in the Empire of the Hapsburgs, who out of peoples formerly free made slaves for the Germans and Hungarians and prevented their development by subjecting them to German-Magyar exploitation. Germanism encountered the Serbian nation in its advance towards the East, and only a united State of Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes, closely attached to Italy, can bar the way to the German advance towards the East and the Adriatic and support the conclusion of a just and lasting peace.

We and our Allies do not ask for foreign countries; we are asking for what belong to us by right. We are asking for the abolition of the slavery of peoples in the same way as slavery was suppressed for persons. We ask for equality between all the nations, great and little; the brotherhood and equality of all the peoples and the foundation of a free State of all the Southern Slavs united; the giving back of Alsace-Lorraine to France and the complete re-establishment of independent Belgium; the re-establishment of the kingdom of all the Czechs, as well as that of all the Poles; the union of Italians with Italy, and the Roumanians with Roumania, and the Greeks with Greece. All these demands constitute the greatest and most secure guarantee for an international, just, and lasting peace. We are therefore asking for what must be realized sooner or later, if not after this war then after a fresh shedding of blood, because it is inseparable from the progress of humanity and civilization.

GERMAN CAMP OUTRAGE.

PRISONERS BURNED ALIVE.

The circumstances attending the death, on March 9th last year, of Able-Seaman J. P. Genower, of his Majesty's ship *Nestor*, in the camp for prisoners of war at Brandenburg, are now given in correspondence issued by the Foreign Office. It is a revolting story of German callousness and brutality. What occurred is thus described by eight interned Spanish seamen who were eye-witnesses:—

"There was one hut apart from the others which served as a dungeon where they shut up prisoners who were rebellious. That day six Russians, one Frenchman, and one Englishman were undergoing this punishment. Just against the hut there was a small workshop for repairs. Somebody had made a fire which had caught the timbers of the small prison. The prisoners noticed it, and called out, naturally, to be let out, but in vain. The sentry remained unmoved. No doubt he was waiting orders from his superiors. Those inside the dungeon were being choked. The Englishman broke the panes of a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his companions. The sentry, seeing him leaning out of the window, gave him a tremendous bayonet thrust in the chest. The wounded man fell like lead. The prisoners attempted to get out, and the German soldier reddened his bayonet again and again with the blood of the men shut up, who saw with horror that the fire was increasing. The conflagration could not be extinguished by the other prisoners until it had done its work. The eight unhappy individuals who occupied the dungeon were corpses. The guards were immediately reinforced, and we were surrounded by a number of German soldiers."

This report was communicated to the German Government through the Dutch Minister in Berlin, but it was only after repeated representations had been made on behalf of his Majesty's Government that the German authorities' version of the occurrence was forthcoming. In a note dated September 3rd the Berlin Foreign Office asserted that when the fire started everything possible was done to save the prisoners in the punishment cells.

"Unfortunately, the fire spread so rapidly and the volume of smoke was so great in the cells that the attempts at rescue were not completely successful. The sentry on guard at once gave the alarm, and himself gave energetic assistance in the work of rescue. To say that the prisoners who tried to get out through the windows were attacked by him with a bayonet is a malicious fabrication. On the contrary, he, together with other German soldiers, aided the prisoners in the difficult task of climbing through the windows. It was found possible to save all the men who showed themselves at the windows. Among the prisoners who were burnt to death or suffocated by the smoke was the British seaman John Genower, who was in prison awaiting trial on a charge of insubordination."

On February 28th last his Majesty's Government forwarded to the Dutch Legation further information received from two prisoners of war formerly interned at Brandenburg, which confirms the story of the Spanish seamen. The following is an extract from the statement made by one of these prisoners:—

"Genower was confined in cells. The reason was this: When the barge left Masor with the men and arrived at the Brandenburg jetty, men were told off to make the barge secure. Unhappily Genower jumped off the barge before it stopped. The consequence was a German hit Genower in the face with the muzzle of his rifle and cut it. Genower went to the doctor, and had his face dressed. A few days after they came and put him in cells without any trial whatever, and there he remained till his death. One forenoon we saw smoke rising from the cells. We all made our way there. One man named Bates had a large hatchet, which, with a few strong blows, would have smashed the sides in, but he was not allowed to use it, and it was taken away by a German, and not one of the naval ratings was allowed to go near the cells. I myself was there on the spot. They placed a cordon of German soldiers at a distance of sixty yards around the cells, with rifles loaded and fixed bayonets, so as we could not get near. Meantime nothing was being done to get the prisoners out or put out the fire."

The other prisoner stated:—

"Genower, a French soldier, and five Russians were burnt alive without any attempt being made to release them. I went down with some men whose intention it was to save life. What I saw was Genower forcing the upper part of his body through the small window he had broken. The sentry seeing him, drove his bayonet through the man's chest, and sent him reeling back into the fire. A rush forward was made to break the place open, but we were driven off by other armed Germans who had arrived on the scene."

On this testimony Mr. Balfour remarked: "All comment upon action which results in the burning alive of helpless prisoners of war seems superfluous; but his Majesty's Government note that whereas, according to the evidence of one of the eye-witnesses, it was considered impossible to save human life without orders from a superior, no hesitation whatever was shown in destroying life when the victim endeavoured to escape, superior official approbation being taken for granted."

HINDENBURG'S PEACE.

According to the *Vossische Zeitung* Marshal von Hindenburg has sent the following message to the Vice-President of the Reichstag:—

"The British and French must not think that the fresh sacrifices of blood which they have forced upon us will be made for nothing.

"With the army I know that the Reichstag understands this desire of the brave men here at the front, the best sons of the people, and that for its part it will also champion a strong German peace, which alone can preserve us from war in the future."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.).]

The May Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday. There were several cases on the calendar, including two indictments for murder, and, consequently, the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sat in their respective Courts.

MURDER AT WANCHAI.

Sarro Din, a Javanese, was indicted for murdering Mohamed Batcho, another Javanese, on April 18th, at Wanchai.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E. (Attorney-General), prosecuted, and Mr. R. E. Belilios (instructed by Mr. P. Goldring) defended.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. H. P. Allgood, J. McCubbin, E. Ezra, A. C. Botelho, A. L. Bouet, E. Howard, and J. G. Gayaway.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the men were all Javanese seamen and were living in two boarding houses, adjacent to No. 2 Police Station. It appeared that on the day in question the prisoner and two other men were gambling. When prisoner lost, one of the men proposed to stop playing. This annoyed the prisoner, and a quarrel ensued. Deceased interfered and ultimately pushed prisoner out of the house. This probably so incensed the prisoner that he kept brooding over it the whole day. The Police were informed of the quarrel, and Sergeant McWalter searched prisoner's quarters. He found a knife under the bed, and took possession of it, advising the men to stop quarrelling. Later in the afternoon, while deceased and another man were walking home from Hongkong along the Praya, the prisoner jumped out of a verandah near the No. 2 Police Station and savagely stabbed deceased several times in the back. He then ran back to the boarding house, where he was subsequently arrested. Deceased's companion reported the murder to the police, and they sent the deceased to the Government Civil Hospital, where he succumbed a few days later. The deceased, in a dying deposition, accused prisoner of committing the murder while drunk.

After several witnesses had given evidence the hearing was adjourned for to-day.

[Before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz).]

THE YEE WO STREET MURDER.

Pun Lam, *alias* Kai Ka Lam, was indicted for the murder of Lai Man, at 43, Yee Wo Street, on March 30th.

It will be remembered that one man has already been sentenced to death by the Chief Justice in connection with the same murder.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney-General, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almada), defended.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. J. Hooper, T. C. Nixon, J. H. Donnithorne, W. P. Nelson, C. A. Franco, G. Stark, and C. R. M. Young.

In outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Jenkin characterised the murder as a brutal one and the conduct of the accused as callous in the extreme. The facts, which have already been published are, shortly, as follows:—Three men, the deceased, the prisoner and the man already convicted, lived in a cubicle at 43, Yee Wo Street, and on the morning of the crime they were all in the same room. Noises were heard, but were not considered suspicious by the other inmates of the house. Later on, it was ascertained that the deceased had been killed with a chopper, and a woman, who was in the house at the time, discovered the dismembered body, wrapped in a blanket, lying in a pool of blood. The deceased's wages at the China Sugar Refinery, where he was employed, were drawn the same day by the condemned man. At about 7 p.m. the police received information of the murder, and arrested the two men. The man now lying under sentence of death accused the present prisoner of committing the murder and threatening him if he said anything about it.

After hearing the evidence the case was adjourned for to-day.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 18th May, are as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 20 weeks.
This Year	$13,085	$267,217
Last Year	12,892	263,150
Increase	193	4,067

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A SOLDIER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a rain-coat and various other articles belonging to a soldier at Shaukiwan.

A Chinese said he had the defendant arrested when he discovered he had the stolen articles in his possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

MURDER CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

A Sanitary board coolie was charged with the murder of Wong Shing at Third Street, West Point, and also with unlawfully cutting and wounding another Chinese.

Mr. Leo. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

The Police withdrew the charge as there was insufficient evidence against the defendant, who was accordingly discharged.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 39 taels of prepared opium.

Sergt. Cooper said the opium was found in a small tin, which the defendant was carrying in Connaught Road Central.

Defendant said he was engaged by a man at Mongkok to bring the opium to Hongkong.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant $1,000.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 8.5 taels of opium dross.

Defendant's excuse was that the opium dross was given him by a friend, who said the quantity only amounted to three taels.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $100, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export eight taels of prepared opium, and also with assaulting Sergt. Fallon, who searched him.

Mr. H. K. Woo appeared for the defendant.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe remanded the case till next Monday, fixing bail at $500.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND

The following subscriptions for the week ending May 22nd, are acknowledged with thanks by the Acting-Treasurer (the Rev. T. Robinson):—

"M" ..... * 2.50
W. L. Leask ... *10.00
E. W. H. **15.00
F. G. B. Husting, R.N., Naval Secy.

*=Monthly Subscription.
**=Donation.

In taking over the duties so ably carried out by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., the Acting Treasurer wishes to assure all subscribers and friends of the Fund that the activities of the Fund will be carefully maintained. The Committee, co-operating with O.C.'s, warrant officers, and men, will continue to exercise the same alert supervision and will seek to make the Fund as helpful as possible. There is no doubt that from the very beginning the Fund has been a great boon, and the men of both Services have not failed to shew their full appreciation of all it has meant to them. Many of those who have shared in the benefits of the Fund are now serving elsewhere, and no doubt there are many more who will retain a happy and grateful remembrance of the kindness of the civilian residents of Hongkong.

DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE THEATRE ROYAL.

CHAIR-COOLIES ATTEMPT TO MOB AN INDIAN CONSTABLE.

On Monday night, while the production of "Kick In" by the Frawley Company was in progress at the Theatre Royal, a disturbance took place outside. A general uproar prevailed for some time and several of the audience rushed out to ascertain the cause. It is alleged that an Indian constable, who was stationed on duty outside the Theatre, came into conflict with one of the chair-coolies who were waiting for fares, with the result that the coolie's companions interfered and attempted to mob the constable. Fortunately, some members of the European Police Force went to his assistance and quelled the disturbance before anything serious occurred.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOO SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 21st.

THE ELECTION.

The election of controllers of the Confederation Government was held in the special Parliament yesterday, 123 M.Ps. attending. Those elected were Tong Shui-yee 115 votes, Tong Kai-yew (Yunnan Tuchun) 111 votes, Dr. Wu Ting-fang 110 votes, Dr. Sun Yat-sen 107 votes, Lam Po-Yik (Chief Commander of 1st Squadron) 104 votes, General Luk Wing-ting 90 votes, and Shum Chun-huen 62 votes.

NORTHERN M.P.'S

The Tuchun, who has requested the Northern M.Ps. to proceed to Canton, has been informed that over 500 will come when they learn that a Confederation Government has been formed. The Tuchun is asked to send the necessary money for expenses.

CONCLUSION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered his staff to hand over all affairs to the new members of the Confederation Government. He has also given an account, of his expenditure amounting to over $1,200,000 which sum he requests shall be returned to him.

NAM HUNG FRONT.

A message from the Northern borders states that the Northern and Southern troops are now very near to each other. It is said that Canton forces have occupied the Lung Nam district on the Kiangsi borders.

SWATOW REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming, in view of the reports that Swatow and other places will be attacked by both the Fukien army and navy, has asked the Commander of the 1st Squadron for assistance. The Tuchun has rejected Chan's request to be allowed to obtain loans from the people for expenses.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Only two matches were played yesterday in the Hongkong C.C. Tennis tournament. M. K. Lo met Ng Sze Kwong, in the Open Championship Singles and lost to him 6-8; 2-6; 1-6; Ng Sze Kwong proving his superiority in all departments of the game. The first set was the only well contested one in the match.

The other match was in the Handicap Doubles between J. S. Jennings and Major Ardonio (owe 4/6) and C. C. Stark and F. E. Joseland, (scratch), which the former won, 6-4; 5-7; 6-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Three matches have been arranged for to-day. They are as follows:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

S. E. Green plays M. W. Lo.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

N. E. Kent (owes 3-6) plays A. Morse (recs. 4-6).

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

H. A. Nesbit and Maj Hammond (owe 15) play E. R. Thomas and G. S. Archbutt (rec. 2-6).

WORKED TO DEATH.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Lord Beresford, in the House of Lords recently, called attention to the barbarous treatment of prisoners of war in Germany. Deliberate systems of torture, he said, were exercised over those employed in factories, mines, and chemical works. By one system men had water dropped on their heads sometimes for 12 hours at a time; by another they were confined in a steel cage for 24 hours and taken out and beaten if they fainted meanwhile. Corporal Rodgers, of the Essex Regiment, had been in practically solitary confinement for nine months. A great many prisoners of war were worked to death.

Lord Beresford also emphasised "the repulsive, barbarous, and bestial practices" of German Red Cross women upon British prisoners. The country, he said, does not fully know the horrors our prisoners have to suffer at the hands of the enemy. "It makes one's blood boil, and I want the Government to let the commandants of these camps understand that their deeds are known here by documentary evidence, and that when the war is over the prisoners guilty of this brutal and barbarous treatment shall be punished for their misdeeds."

Lord Hylton, in reply, said it was quite true that the conditions, especially in the coal mines, were very often deplorable. Whenever the Government heard of a British prisoner being improperly treated representations were made at Berlin.

OPIUM.

A REAL PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

[BY TWELLS BREX.]

All my life I have heard of the ecstatic dreams that come to opium-takers.

Opium is reputed to open the gates of a pagan paradise. The opium-taker lolls in shining palaces; he feeds on finer viands than even City companies provided at their pre-war banquets; he is lulled by divine music; he is solaced by bevies of lovely creatures.

And now my doctor has shattered the opium fable by giving me that drug for the pain paroxysms of an illness that is laying me low.

For many days I stood out against the anodyne. And then, one night, when the world, life, the bedroom, the bed, the invalid, seemed one incarnate Pain, I took the opium. Since then I have taken the opium three or four times. The delights here recounted are the hallucinations of paradise that *this* opium-taker got from his opium.

* * * * *

Dream 1.—An air raid. Thousands of bombs falling; some of them bounce. The garden is full of them. We are so interested that we forget to take cover. They are big, fat bombs, six feet in diameter. "What a mercy that we have sold the greenhouse," says my wife. (We never had a greenhouse, but what does that matter to opium?)

All the bombs burst gently and respectably, like seed pods. Out of every bomb steps a Hun with a bayonet. Then an out-size bomb falls, covered with silver-gilt (the only natural touch in the whole ridiculous incident), and the Kaiser steps out (decorated like a City man at the end of a severe flag-day). "The game's up," he suggests. I concur faintly. "Surrender—in the name of England," he demands. I "surrender—in the name of England." "A good thing for you," he says, urbanely. He turns to a sort of butler-steward-field-marshal. "Give this man a meal," he orders. The butler-steward-field-marshal unpacks a picnic-basket on my lawn, hands me a plate—and I wake up with a headache. I did not even get the meal. So much for divine opium.

Dream 2.—I am in the "wiggle-woggle" at the White City with my Aunt M—— (My Aunt M—— has been dead 30 years, but what's that to opium?) The White City is just as it was in 1914 (the one decent thing that opium achieved). My Aunt M—— and I are enjoying ourselves hugely. "I could stay in it for ever," says my aunt: "I'm not a scrap sea-sick." (The wiggle-woggle is wiggling in rough water, but what's that to opium?)

Suddenly a man, dressed like a harbour-master, hails us from the end of the pier. "For Heaven's sake put ashore," he yells; "there's war with Germany and the *U*-boats are out." I stare wildly round the wiggle-woggle. No mast, sail, oar, funnel, or rudder. "It's just like your carelessness," cries my aunt. "Look!" I shout. My aunt screams. To say that the water is alive with *U*-boats is a mere euphemism. Like salmon in British Columbia, they push each other out of the water. On the deck of each of them appears a brutal Hun holding a torpedo. They point the torpedoes at us. They unloose the torpedoes. The torpedoes whistle through the air (what's that to opium?) There is an awful explosion. I wake up in my bed. So much for divine opium.

* * * * *

This afternoon I struggled out of the sick-room for an airing on Hampstead Heath. I flopped down on a seat beside a wounded soldier. We fraternised in the way of invalids.

"Yes; I still have pain," said the soldier. "Particularly of nights. They're giving me opium."

I was pricked into interest. "How does it affect you?" I asked. "Does it give you gorgeous dreams—palaces—fountains millions of money—banquets—houris—!"

"Haven't met 'em yet," said the soldier gloomily. "Dream I've had most often is I'm back in the battalion again. *I'm* the only private. All the others are sergeant-majors."

So much for divine opium.—*Daily Mail.*

A "BOOMERANG" TORPEDO.

The captain of a Hull steamer relates a remarkable adventure which, but for the fact that it is vouched for in official documents, would appear incredible.

The steamer, the *Flixton* (Captain John Frowen), was on a voyage from Havre to Newport (Mon.), and when off Portland encountered an enemy submarine, which fired a torpedo at her. The torpedo travelled directly towards the *Flixton* at a rapid rate, but when a short distance from the vessel "broke surface and deflected, taking a circular course back to the submarine. A terrific explosion followed. Captain Frewen, in his report to the owners of the vessel, Messrs. Samman & Co., says:

"On the passage round we had a very narrow escape of being put under, but as luck happened the torpedo broke surface and deflected from its course, taking a circular turn. The consequence, as I take it, was that during the turning it came in contact with its own ship (a submarine) and exploded, causing a terrific report and upheaval about 150 yards from us. The report has been handed to the N.T.O. here."

Captain Frewen has since made the following report: "We had a very narrow squeak of being put under and sharing the *Arlington's* fate. We saw the bally thing coming at a terrific rate towards us, and geewhizz, then when within 50ft. of us it broke surface and turned from us in a circular direction towards its own ship, which was then getting into position for firing another friendly arrow at us. From what I could see they both crossed paths and must have met in friendly embrace! Now it is over I can only say that I don't want another such experience. We made all possible speed away from the spot, as we were not sure that Fritz was not following us."

INTIMATIONS

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ON SALE,

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.

With Index, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon, on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1918, for the undermentioned service, for the period 19th June, 1918, to 31st March, 1919:—

GENERAL SUPPLIES "B"
(Oils, Wick, etc.).

Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T., at Headquarter Offices. [2040

WANTED.

A SMALL OFFICE in the central locality.
Apply to—
"X,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2041

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED, No. 132, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.
Apply to—
MR. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office.
[2042

FOR SALE.

PHOTO-APPAR. KODAK CARTRIDGE No. 7, with GOERZ DOPP.-ANAST.; PEARL PIN-CRAVAT.
Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 63, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKUNK, and $10 each TWO WHITE FURS.
Apply from 12 to 7 P.M. Room 63, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

$100 PEARL THREAD NECK-LACE.
Apply from 12 to 7 P.M. Room 63, KING EDWARD HOTEL.
[2043

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong 21st May, 1918. [2044

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE COMPANY, LTD.

WE beg to inform our Customers that our Kennedy Town Factory is now in full working order and we are able to undertake, as before the War, all kinds of Ships' Repairs and Welding, also to furnish Oxygen and Acetylene Gas in any quantity.
FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE COMPANY, LTD.,
FLOQUET & KNOTH, Agents.
1, Princes' Building,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918. [2024

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters, Scrapers, Shoemakers or Leather-workers to H.M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than NOON FRIDAY, 31st May, 1918.

E. C. KENNETT,
Chief Constructor.
H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2034

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[1528

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 23rd May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1995

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1996

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1913. 1997

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918 at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th May, to THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [2033

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as Posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2027

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1918, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 11 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918. [2013

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE STORE of GRACA & Co., dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c,

has been REMOVED to No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1918. [18

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	E.	S.	W.	Quantity in Square feet.	Annual Rent. $	Upset Price. $
1	Rural Building Lot No. 112.	At Repulse Bay.	feet As	feet per	feet sale	feet do	150,000	315	5,000

[2035

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

156

WANTED

LADY STENOGRAPHER.
Apply to—
Box No. 17,
Care "Daily Press" Office.
[2031

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Good Bath-rooms and wide verandahs. To Let from 10th of May. Rate to end of June, $100 per month.
MRS. NIVEN,
Narcissus Bay, Wei-hai-wei.
[2012

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1987

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STOREY HOUSE, good locality.
Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
1956

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
1875

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE Co., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.
1900

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 108, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[195

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

$1.00 per dozen.

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

[19

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MRS. JAMES HUTCHINGS desires to thank all friends for their kindness and sympathy in her recent bereavement.
[2039

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND MAY, 1918.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

The shortage of tonnage had become so acute, and the output of the ship-building yards had fallen to such an alarming extent below our losses, that towards the end of March the Admiralty decided to cast aside their tradition of secrecy and place the full facts before the public. It was a wise step, taken after consultation with the Allies, for we can now judge the actual position, and there is some hope of improvement. That it was only the combined action of masters and men engaged in shipbuilding which forced the Government into the open on this question is a matter of small moment. Naturally, perhaps, the Government blames the shipbuilding industry for the present deplorable situation, and the shipbuilding industry, in turn, blames the Government. Of one thing there is no doubt. A number of the restrictions now enforced at Home would have been unnecessary, and considerable privation would have been avoided, had it not been for a series of blunders in the administration and organisation of our shipping resources. Before the war we had reached a production of nearly two million tons a year. With the outbreak of hostilities came heavy demands for steel for the requirements of the Army and Navy. Large numbers of trained men from the shipyards were allowed to enlist, and, as a consequence, the output declined. The remedy adopted by the Government was to place the whole industry under the control of the Admiralty, and in many quarters this is regarded as the greatest mistake of all. It is argued that mercantile shipbuilding is quite different from naval work and cannot be efficiently controlled by naval experts, and certainly the results appear to justify this contention. From August, 1914, until the end of 1917, we had lost seven million tons, and against this we could only set some three and three-quarter millions, three millions of which represented new construction while the remainder consisted of enemy ships captured. Regarding as one the mercantile navies of the whole world, excluding the enemy, and viewing the situation from the standpoint of the world's tonnage, official figures show that the losses up to the end of 1917 were 11,827,572 tons, and the gains, from all sources 9,195,275 tons, leaving a net loss of 2,632,297 tons. As the net loss to the United Kingdom alone during the same period was 3,267,937 tons, it will be seen that foreign countries have actually gained 635,640 tons. The United Kingdom, in the last resort, must depend mainly on its own resources, and a tremendous and united effort is required if we are not to be brought to the verge of disaster. From August to the end of 1914 our output was 675,610 tons and our losses were 408,728 tons; in 1915 our output was 650,919 tons and our losses were 1,103,379; in 1916 the output fell to 541,552 tons and our losses rose to 1,497,848 tons; while in 1917, although the output was increased to 1,163,474 tons, our losses amounted to the staggering figure of 4,009,537 tons. These totals do not include the 780,000 tons captured from the enemy. Official statistics for the first quarter of 1918 are not yet available, but during the first two months and a half, British shipping to the extent of between 500,000 and 600,000 tons was destroyed, and at an outside estimate not more than 200,000 or 250,000 tons were replaced by our shipbuilders—a quantity considerably below that being produced towards the end of the preceding year. It must be remembered, also, that half of our ships were mortgaged to the Army and Navy before the enemy adopted their "sink at sight" policy, and, further, that a very considerable amount of tonnage has been loaned to the Allies. The losses now occurring, therefore, have to be deducted from the small balance left for the needs of the civilian population. No wonder it has been officially declared that "recent production of merchant ships in the United Kingdom, even making the most generous allowance for weather conditions, fell so far below the rate of output in the preceding quarter that, if improvement is not speedily made, the point where production balances losses will be postponed to a dangerous extent, and even when that point is reached we shall still have to make good the losses of the past."

There are many causes to which the failure in our shipbuilding programme is attributed. Undoubtedly, the shortage both of labour and material has adversely affected the output, but there is also considerable evidence that the labour and material available have not been used to the best advantage. One correspondent to the Press declares that:—"Distracted and bewildered by abrupt changes of plans and policy, which they have not understood and which nobody has taken the trouble to explain, the men have lost faith and spirit." Another tells of "absolute daily idleness, especially on vessels under repair or refit," while a third diagnoses the trouble as a "plague of departments." The complaint generally is that the shipbuilding industry has been controlled by amateurs, and when the Government replies that many experts have been employed in the Department the retort is made that the experts simply had to do as they were told, that they were pushed on one side by a hundred and one officials, and were never given control. There has been considerable wastage and delay over the introduction of the standard ship. The policy of standardisation was adopted on the advice of the experts, and, in their own defence, the experts say the policy is still sound but has failed owing to the wrong methods followed in its introduction. Wherever the truth may lie, at the time when the great need is for "ships and more ships" we have had in England many shipbuilding berths occupied for months by half-finished cargo vessels which the builders were forbidden to complete. Moreover, many alterations were made during construction, and weeks of labour were lost because those responsible for the designs could not make up their minds. Something obviously had to be done to remedy this state of affairs. The first step has been to place Lord PIRRIE, the well-known shipbuilder, as Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding and to separate his work entirely from that of the Navy, General COLLARD, an engineer who gained his experience in Nigeria, taking control of the State yards in place of acting as "Deputy Controller of Auxiliary Shipbuilding." We are now assured that 1,800,000 tons can be produced this year in spite of the bad start, and that 3,000,000 tons per annum is well within the present and prospective capacity of our shipyards and marine-engineering shops. To reach these totals, however, there must be no further miscalculation on the man-power question. In spite of competing claims, it is urged that the Controller-General must be adamant in his demand for labour, and that skilled men must be released from military service without delay. The war cannot be won without ships, and everything must be subordinated to the task of providing them. Our existence as a nation depends upon the maintenance of supplies, and our means of conveying them have already been reduced to the danger point.

Last night at the Theatre Royal the Frawley Co., produced "The 13th Chair." To-night "The House of Glass" will be presented.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe resumed his post as the First Police Magistrate yesterday. Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who has been acting as Second Police Magistrate, has been transferred to the Imports and Exports Office.

Two street coolies have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of injuries received through motor-car accidents. One had both his legs injured, though not seriously, and the other had his left arm and shoulder bruised.

We have received two letters—one impugning the accuracy of news published from Canton, and the other referring to the Colony's contribution to the Empire's forces at the front—but we are unable to publish them as the writers have omitted to enclose their names.

During the week ended May 18th the following cases of infectious diseases were notified in the Colony:—Cerebro-spinal fever 38 (38 deaths); bubonic plague, 10 (5 deaths); diphtheria 6 (6 deaths); enteric fever, 8 (5 deaths); and small-pox, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during Saturday, Sunday and Monday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 12 (5 deaths); diphtheria, 4 (3 deaths); bubonic plague, one (one death); enteric fever, four (three deaths); and small-pox, one (one death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, when the names of the jurors were called, one of them failed to answer. The missing juror, who was summoned before the Chief Justice, said his absence was due to an oversight. The Chief Justice remarked that that was no excuse, as the juror had been served with a summons to attend Court. His absence involved the calling up of another gentleman to take his place. He would be fined $20.

CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG.

AGE-LIMIT FIXED AT FORTY.

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that the proposals of the Colonial Government with regard to conscription are generally approved but that the age-limit is reduced to 40 and the men conscripted are to be sent to India to undergo training with a view to being subsequently drafted as required.

[We understand that the age-limit suggested by the Colonial Government was 45, and that it is proposed to appoint a representative Tribunal for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption based on the ground that the applicants are engaged in essential industries.—ED.—*H.D.P.*]

ROUMANIAN OILFIELDS.

A Bukarest telegram dated April 1st received *viâ* Sofia says:—

"Numerous transfers of rights—concessions as well as sales—of personal and real estate, belonging hitherto to companies formed for the working of the petroleum oil wells and to individuals, both of Roumanian and of *Entente* nationality, have been registered before the Courts at Bukarest.

"These properties are being acquired by an Austro-German company recently floated for the exploitation of Roumanian oilfields. The value of the transfers registered up to the present time amounts to several tens of millions of francs."

THE WAR.

MUTINIES IN GERMAN REGIMENTS.

SEVERAL OFFICERS KILLED.

PRO-ENTENTE MANIFESTATIONS AT PRAGUE.

COUNT HERTLING ON PEACE PROSPECTS.

UKRAINE'S PLIGHT:

TOWNS AND VILLAGES A MASS OF FLAMES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, May 20th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in a successful raid on the 19th inst. in the Albert sector and heavily repulsed an attempted enemy raid to the northward of Hinges.

Hostile artillerying has increased considerably at night on the Albert—Bucquoy front.

AUSTRALIANS CAPTURE A VILLAGE.

LONDON, May 20th.
2.45 a.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A local operation at Villes sur Ancre was completely successful, Australians carrying the German positions in and around the village of which they took possession, capturing 300 prisoners and twenty machine-guns. Our casualties were light. We successfully raided a post to the southwestward of Meterem, inflicting casualties.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes dropped 19 tons of bombs on railway stations at Courtrai, Valenciennes, Aulnoye, Roulers and Chaulnes; also on aerodromes, dumps, and billets.

The majority of the airfighting occurred well to the eastward of the lines. We brought down 21 and drove down two. Eight British machines are missing.

Fying was possible only for half the night, owing to a thick mist, but ten tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations at Marcoing, Haubourdin, Douai, Chaulnes, and on billets in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume and Bray, also on the railway works and the lock-gates at Zeebrugge.

One of ours did not return.

MEN POURING STEADILY INTO THE FIGHTING LINE.

LONDON, May 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—Parts of Northern France have become almost suddenly thickly populated. American fighting troops and great American training camps and depots have sprung up in spots where two months ago only British khaki was normally to be seen.

The outstanding impression of the American organisation may be summed up in the word "thoroughness." One is conscious at every turn of the resolve of the "Sammies" to fight till victory is won. Intensified training is being tirelessly carried out in combination with the British and French. Large formations are steadily being drafted to augment the Americans already in the fighting line and these will be immediately replaced by still larger numbers.

CONSIDERABLE LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

LONDON, May 20th.
11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, states:—Our line has been advanced over useful ground in the direction of Dernancourt. Considerable losses were inflicted on the Germans of whom 200 were taken prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Our aeroplanes on Friday dropped 22 tons of bombs on Tournai, Courtrai and Chaulnes railway stations, also on several aerodromes and billets all along the front. Hostile aircraft were less active than recently, although large formations were encountered well east of our lines. We brought down 19 aeroplanes and drove down four. Ten of ours are missing.

We also dropped 10 tons of bombs on the railway station at Metz. There were several bursts on the track and factories alongside. All our machines returned.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

DETACHMENTS PENETRATE ENEMY'S THIRD TRENCH.

LONDON, May 20th.
4.40 p.m.

A French *communique* states.—There was fairly lively artillerying in the region of Hangard, south of the Avre.

Detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's third trench, north-west of Rheims, in the direction of Bermericourt and carried out much destruction. They brought back prisoners and material.

ONLY ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, May 20th.

A *communiqué* states that there was only intermittent artillery firing north and south of the Avre.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES' ADVANCE THEIR LINE IMPROVED.

LONDON, May 20th.

A French eastern *communiqué* states that the Franco-Italians carried out between the 15th and 17th inst. a series of operations to the west of Koritza with the object of reducing the most prominent salient in the line of enemy positions and also of extending the allied front more advantageously.

All the objectives were attained despite the most considerable difficulties due to the nature of the ground in a mountainous, trackless region and the vigorous resistance of the enemy who frequently counter-attacked.

Our advance reached a depth of twenty kilometres in the centre.

CONSIDERABLE LOCAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 20th.

An Italian official message says there has been considerable local fighting on the whole front. We completely repulsed an attack on Mount Mantello and also an attack in the Adamello district where we compelled the enemy to retire, leaving a hundred dead and wounded.

We carried out several successful raids at various points.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH TRAWLER SINKS GERMAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, May 20th.

A French trawler sank a German submarine, captured her commander and liberated Captain Cres, of a Spanish sailing ship, who was aboard the submarine.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, May 20th.

The Spanish steamer *Villa de Solla* has been torpedoed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP MINED.

AMSTERDAM, May 19th.

The Belgian relief-ship *Cole*, with 4,000 tons of barley from New York to Rotterdam, has been mined on the Dogger Bank. Assistance has been sent.

DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH ADMIRALS.

PARIS, May 18th.

The French Government has awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm to Vice-Admiral Keyes and Rear-Admiral Tyrwhitt and 16 other officers who particularly distinguished themselves in the preparation and carrying out of the recent "very daring and brilliantly executed operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend."

OSTEND SHELLED.

LONDON, May 17th.

A German *communiqué* states that an enemy monitor shelled Ostend.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH ADVANCE ON PERSIA.

LONDON, May 19th.

A message from Moscow, dated May 11th, states that a Tiflis newspaper reports that Turkish regulars and Kurds are advancing on Persia. They have occupied Sujbulak and Ushnue, south of Lake Urmia.

A despatch from Tabriz says that the Turkish objective is Enzele, which has become the base for the Central Powers' menace to the British.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUTINY IN GERMAN REGIMENTS.

SEVERAL OFFICERS KILLED.

Moscow, May 19th.

There has been a mutiny in German Regiments stationed at Wesenberg and Esthonia. Several officers were killed. The German High Command has sent trustworthy troops, who arrested 200 mutineers, ten of whom were immediately shot.

Another mutiny occurred in a German regiment, No. 375, at Dvinsk, in which prisoners of war returning from the interior of Russia assisted.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

AMSTERDAM, May 18th.

A message from Vienna states that Count Burian informed the newspaper *Azest* that the discussion at German Headquarters led to a complete understanding regarding the basis of a substantial deepening and extension of the alliance which had now become an imperative necessity in order to resist the terrible embrace of the common enemies. The new alliance would be defensive and would show that a united Austro-Germany was unbeatable.

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

MANY BOMBS DROPPED.

LONDON, May 20th.
3.35 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aircraft crossed the coasts of Kent and Essex at eleven on Sunday evening going towards London. The raid is progressing.

FOUR ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, May 20th.
5.20 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that four of the aeroplanes which raided London and the south-east on Sunday night were brought down.

The raid appears to have been on a large scale and a considerable number of bombs were dropped.

A THRONE IN THE EAST.

GERMANY'S LATEST DESIRE.

AMSTERDAM, May 19th.

The *Vorwaerts* states that various German Courts are very excidet regarding the opportunities of obtaining a Throne in the East. Agents are journeying in all directions on behalf of competing claims, as there are at most six Thrones to distribute and the German Dynasties number 22. The *Vorwaerts* suggests filling the Thrones with Turkish Princes, otherwise German unity would be imperilled.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMAN MILITARY OPERATIONS CONTINUE.

LONDON, May 19th.

A wireless Russian official report points out that the Germans, despite the agreement for a cessation of hostilities, are still engaged in military operations in the Don region. The Government has communicated with Dr. Mirbach, pointing out that there is no justification for refusing an armistice, and requesting Dr. Mirbach to expedite his reply with a view of restoring peaceful conditions.

CREATION OF A RED ARMY.

The Russian People's Commissaries have despatched a message to the Provincial Councils ordering their compliance within a week of the decree for the creation of a strong united Red Army to defend the republic against internal and external enemies.

GERMANS VIOLATE BOUNDARY.

LONDON, May 20th.

A Russian wireless report states:—The Germans in the Reval region violated the boundary fixed on March 6th and advanced eastwards, despite protests by the Russian Commander of the Foreign Commissary who requested the withdrawal of the troops.

A HUNNISH AFFAIR.

The White Guards at Helsingfors executed the Russian Fleet Commissary Jemtchujin on the pretext that he was conducting a revolutionary campaign among the German Marines.

The German Commander replied to the protests of the Russian Admiral that Jemtchujin had outlawed himself by inciting mutiny. Consequently the execution is an exclusively Hunnish affair.

GERMANS OCCUPY BJORKO.

LONDON, May 20th.

A message from Petrograd dated the 17th inst. states that the Germans have occupied Bjorko on the Gulf of Finland to the south of Viborg.

FIGHTING IN BAKU.

The Soviet forces in Baku are in deadly conflict with the Mussulmans.

A Moscow paper states that 2,000 were killed and 3,000 wounded in various parts of the town. Entire streets and the Persian bazaar are burning.

RUSSIANS EVACUATE KURSK.

LONDON, May 20th.

Indications that the Germans are still advancing in south Russia are gathered from messages from Moscow dated the 16th inst. stating that the Russian evacuation of Kursk has begun and that the railway traffic thitherward is militarily supervised.

The Communist newspaper *Pravda* urges the speeding up of enlarged preparations for the renewal of hostilities and says that the Brestlitovsk entracte is drawing to a close.

THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY

THEIR PRESENT LIFE.

STOCKHOLM, May 20th.

A message from Berlin says the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Grand Dukes Nicolas and Peter Nicolaivitch are interned in the Crimea.

The Grand Dukes do gardening and the Grand Duchesses Olga and Xenia do housework. Nicolas also teaches in an infant school.

All get soldier's rations.

THE PLIGHT OF UKRAINE.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES AFLAME.

LONDON, May 20th.

A Russian wireless reports states that General Skoropadski has been declared an impostor at various places in Ukraine. His decrees are disregarded.

The Peasants' Assembly at Kieff numbering 20,000, has been closed by the Germans. The population is exasperated. The District Assemblies have decided to burn all the bread and other provisions, and the landowners have been declared outcasts.

General Skoropadski has no troops except a bodyguard of a hundred.

The country is groaning in hunger, misery and slavery. Everybody is endeavouring to free Great Russia, and guerilla bands are being formed.

The members of the Rada are regarded as traitors. Almost the whole population is armed, and attempts to disarm are resisted to the death.

Towns and villages are aflame.

The Germans everywhere are appointing their own officials and are exporting to Germany all the provision they can seize.

FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED.

PARIS, May 19th.

The famous airman, M. Gilbert, was killed in a flying accident.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHINA TEA AT HOME.

LONDON, May 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clynes, replying to Mr. J. W. Hills, stated that very little good China tea remains in the United Kingdom. "The Ministry of Food is purchasing a certain quantity in China, but the available transport is very little, and when the purchases arrive the moderate supplies will be made available available."

DUTCH SHIPPING.

THE HAGUE, May 20th.

In the States-General, Jonkheer Van Loudon, referring to the intention shortly of placing several ships in the Dutch West Indies under an armed convoy and probably accompanied by a coaling vessel, said he was unable positively to state that no international difficulties would arise, but he presumed this would not be the case.

THE GERMAN PLOT IN IRELAND.

PERSONALITIES ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 18th.

It is reported that altogether about one hundred arrests have been effected in Ireland.

Mr. Joseph MacGuinness, Sinn Fein M.P. (Longford, S.), member of the Sinn Fein Executive, has been arrested.

Mr. E. de Valera is the President of the Sinn Fein.

Mr. Arthur Griffiths is the founder of the Sinn Fein, and a candidate for East Cavan.

Mr. J. Cosgrave is the Treasurer of the Sinn Fein, and a member of the Dublin City Council.

Mr. Darrett Figgis is the Secretary of the Sinn Fein.

The prisoners were taken on board a naval ship at Kingstown.

The military and detectives raided the Sinn Fein Headquarters at Dublin, taking a number of documents. The arrests were made at night-time in Dublin, Belfast and other towns.

LATER.

COUNT PLUNKETT ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Sinn-Feiner, Count Plunkett, has been arrested.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLIES

Moscow, May 19th.

The Bolshevist Press Bureau publishes a secret circular which the German Government addressed to all newspapers in Germany stating that the German Commissioners had convinced themselves of the dearth of supplies of cereals in Ukraine owing to insufficient sowings last year, and to small owners secreting supplies. The peasants in Ukraine were nearly all armed and anti-German. Possibly greater supplies may be discovered in the course of Germany's further advance, and better results may be obtained by armed force, but in any case the hoped for improvement in Germany's food supplies was exceedingly problematical.

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

The following concludes General Smuts' speech at Glasgow University, which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

LONDON, May 18th.

The day might come when a body like that representing the whole Empire would have to take a case like this in hand and deal with it on large, wise and broad lines, but he should not admit the right of anybody to be an exception to the common obligations and the common duties of our common Empire. He was sure that if a large-hearted and wise and statesmanlike line were adopted in dealing with this problem it would not be insoluble.

UNREST IN BOHEMIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 20th.

A message from Prague states that in consequence of pro-*Entente* demonstrations the authorities have proclaimed that meetings are forbidden as well as pro-*Entente* manifestations. They have suppressed newspapers, expelled young Slavs from visiting the town, and have threatened to close the national theatre.

GERMANY'S SOMBRE ECONOMIC FUTURE.

AMSTERDAM, May 19th.

At a meeting of the Farmers' League at Munich, the well-known Bavarian leader, Dr. Heim, sombrely depicted the economic future of Germany. He said that the cattle stock had been decimated and the soil exhausted. It was a self-deception to believe that pre-war conditions would ever return. The re-building would take decades, and Germany would be unable to export goods which were needed at home. Salvation lay between free trade and compulsory State control.

THE JAPAN-CHINA AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

It is understood that the State Department's reports make it clear that Japan and China have entered into an agreement, purely of a defensive character, and only for the period of the war against German aggression in the Far East. The Department does not believe that it directly concerns the United States, and consequently involves no change in the Department's Far East policy, which, however, might be properly subject to revision if Japan and China in future find it necessary to ask the assistance of the United States or the *Entente* in carrying out their plans.

COTTON SPINNING RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Cotton Control Board has announced that after June 10th mills spinning American cotton may only run fifty per cent. of their spindles 40 hours weekly, mills spinning Egyptian cotton eight per cent. 55½ hours, and mixed mills 40 hours.

THE SUEZ CANAL BRIDGE.

FAVOURABLE GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 19th.

The *Cologne Gazette*, commenting upon the new El-Kantara bridge over the Suez Canal, says that as a whole Great Britain's campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine are far from being failures. The new bridge joins Africa and Asia, and it must be admitted this facilitates the transport of supplies to Palestine.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

INCREASED ENLISTMENTS.

MELBOURNE, May 19th.

The latest figures show that last week's total enlistments were the highest since April of last year. They also exceeded the weekly quota of men required in action.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

Premier Watt, addressing the Premiers' Conference, said the Commonwealth Government during the next few months would have to ask the people to bear heavy additional taxation.

PROPHECY BY COUNT HERTLING.

AMSTERDAM, May 19th.

Count Hertling, interviewed by the Berlin Correspondent of the Budapest newspaper *Azest*, said he rejoiced at the German and Hungarian comradeship in arms. It had obtained a better protection for Hungary's frontiers and other guarantees against a Roumanian attack. He hoped this would impress Germany and Hungary with the necessity for maintaining a lasting friendship. He dwelt upon the beneficial effects of the new Austro-German Alliance, which was aggressive, "but was designed to secure our place in the sun," he added smilingly. "If the world ever became united in an International Peace League Germany would unhesitatingly and joyfully join it. Unfortunately, the present conditions give small, even the smallest, hope of it. Our desire is to win and preserve the peace. We are now fighting for our existence and the peace which we long for. I am optimistic enough to believe we shall have peace this year, although the *Entente* statesmen still talk of crushing the Central Powers. It might have been thought that the attack on Mr. Lloyd George, which, after all, indicates a strengthening of the peace idea, would have created a better basis for peace, but this has not been the case. Nevertheless, I am firmly confident the further events in the West will bring nearer a speedy end of the war."

THE GOAL OF IMPERIAL POLICY IN INDIA.

LONDON, May 20th.

The *Times*, in a leader, states that the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu's Mission is the most momentous landmark in the affairs of India, because it marks the progressive realization of responsible Government for India as the goal of Imperial policy. None can complain that Mr. Montagu listened only to a one-sided presentation of the issue.

The *Times* is confident that Ministers realise that constitutional reform is a vital war question, and that its solution has a most important bearing on the mobilization of the utmost resources of the Empire for a successful prosecution of the war. The Mission has helped to produce the warm response which princes and people have made to the recent appeals. They feel more strongly than ever that the Empire, which in the midst of a great war pledged itself to set the feet of the Indian peoples in the path of self-Government leading ultimately to an equal partnership in the Empire worth fighting for. If the fresh wave is not to spend itself unprofitably the Mission must bear fruit without unreasonable delay.

"Although arduous and complicated problems await settlement, their solution should not present insurmountable difficulties, now that the principles of our Imperial policy for the first time have been clearly enunciated. The people of India are thoroughly sound at heart and the influence of perverse agitators now and again is waning. Hitherto their influence was largely due to a vague sense of uncertainty and distrust as regards the genuineness of our professions, which might revive if India was kept for any length of time on the tenterhooks of expectation. After our definite professions it is idle to hope that any scheme will get universal assent, and it cannot be denied that a small section of extremists is already working for the defeat of our efforts at conciliation, but there has never been a better chance of rallying permanently the large body of moderate opinions in a whole-hearted support of British rule, if we know how to give a speedy and wise effect to our pledges."

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PIAVE PATROL BETS.

PRISONER SNATCHING.

Every evening after dark small parties of Englishmen proceed across the Piave with the utmost assurance and move about on the 300-yard breadth of foreshore in front of the Austrian trenches (writes G. Ward Price). They keep a jealous watch for the least display of enemy activity and snap up his unfortunate outposts so remorselessly that the discouraged Austrian now keeps them all at home and interfores with the trespassers who nightly take the air in their front garden only by occasionally firing at them from the distant security of a sandbagged parapet.

British officers had reached the stage of laying bets at mess that they would bring back a prisoner from across the Piave that night. One officer made a special hobby of this kind of enterprise. He would go across and bag Austrians single-handed. He is a big man and was once for a short while a prisoner in Germany, whence, with characteristic energy, he escaped. "Man or rifle," were the terms of his wagers—man if he would come quietly; the rifle if he preferred to resist and remain permanently where he was.

When this officer had won his bets for three nights running the Austrians began to see red. To have one's sentries evaded was bad enough; to have them kidnapped was unbearable. So they turned out a party 200 strong to lie in wait for this sentry-snatching Englishman. Fortunately next night it was the British officer's turn to take a patrol with him over the river, and he crossed with 14 men.

They prowled around for a while in the darkness and eventually ran right into the Austrian Committee of Public Safety, grinding their teeth with impatience to kill or capture the ravishers of their outpost line. A hand-to-hand fight started at once, and its issue was extraordinary. Against odds of 200 to 14 the whole of the British patrol got away without a single casualty, fighting their way back to the beach and pushing off in their boat, though they were at such close quarters that the officer knocked down several Austrians with his fists and the men were still struggling with the enemy when they were up to their knees in water.

BOMBING.

AN ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

[BY "NIGHT-HAWK."

We left our aerodrome about half-past eleven. The moon was in the first quarter and visibility was rather poor. A dank, heavy mist hung over the ground. We followed a winding course for nearly thirty miles.

We could see few lights—which are an airman's best guides when flying by night.

After about fifty minutes' flying we reached a famous landmark just about a mile behind the line. This has often been a beacon of hope to many a wandering aviator at night returning from some raid into Hunland.

Here we switched off our headlights and a minute or so later crossed the lines in darkness at a height of about 3,000ft.

Below us we could see the spurts of rifle and machine-gun fire, the firing of batteries, the bursts of shells and grenades, long lines of coloured Véroy lights stretching away north and south as far as the eye could reach. It was amazing to think that down there, 3,000ft. and more beneath us, tens of thousands of human beings in trenches and saps and dug-outs were busily engaged in the greatest game of war.

An artillery "strafe" was on at the time, and it was obvious that the steady drone of our engine was not noticed in the greater noise of the guns. We flew over the German lines without having a shot fired at us.

I was flying with one of the best pilots in the squadron—a keen boy from a bank in Toronto, half-Irish, half-Canadian. Our target that night was a railway station and some important goods sidings about 40 miles behind the German lines—a strategic centre and a vital point on their lines of communication.

Our compasses were due east. The wind at 3,000ft. was just over 50 miles an hour, and it was dead against us.

* * * * *

We had been flying over Hunland for nearly three-quarters of an hour when we saw our target. Two terrific bursts of flames told us that one of our own machines had already reached it and had, as we say in night bombing squadrons, "laid its eggs."

Immediately the gun barrage opened—a barrage comprised of "Archie" and machine guns and what we call "flaming-unions." We worked into the barrage, dropped our bombs, and then did a vertical bank, side-slipping down the beam of a searchlight which had managed to pick us up. Once in the friendly darkness again we headed for home as fast as we could go.

The wind was behind us coming back. We made good progress until just before we regained the British lines our engine began to "knock" badly.

"We've been hit!" shouted my pilot through the telephone which connects our seats. "I think it's a machine-gun bullet through our radiator. All the water has run out. The engine is red-hot. We'll have to come down or we'll catch on fire. I'll try and make the lines on half-throttle. You get the parachute flare ready and also your Véroy pistol."

I carried out his instructions and cleared my "office" for action—that is, got the gun to one side so that if I were thrown out it would not hit me. All this time we were losing height and the engine was spitting and spluttering like a Manx cat.

We crossed the lines at about 300ft. up. Then suddenly the engine cut out altogether and the propeller stopped.

Down we came almost in a nose-dive. The pilot turned her into the wind, zoomed over the remains of a sugar refinery, and dropped the "bus" into a confusion of shell-holes, ditches, and trenches. The under-carriage was swept off altogether, and we found ourselves unhurt once more on the ground in the British support lines.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING

PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of $500.000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE					Approximately.
1st prize					$125,000
2nd prize			"	"	187,500
3rd prize			"	"	56,200
2 prizes	of	$10,000	each	(approx.)	37,500
2 prizes	of	$7,500	each	"	20,000
2 prizes	of	$5,000	each	"	15,000
2 prizes	of	$2,500	each	"	10,000
7 prizes	of	$2,000	each	"	5,000
6 prizes	of	$1,000	each	"	14,000
10 prizes	of	$700	each	"	6,000
15 prizes	of	$400	each	"	7,000
15 prizes	of	$300	each	"	6,000
24 prizes	of	$200	each	"	4,500
15 prizes	of	$100	each	"	4,800
103 prizes					1,500
					$500.000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS $5.00 each.

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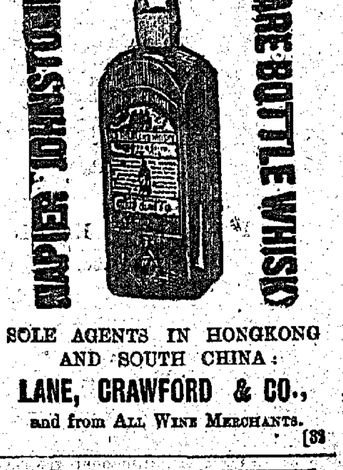

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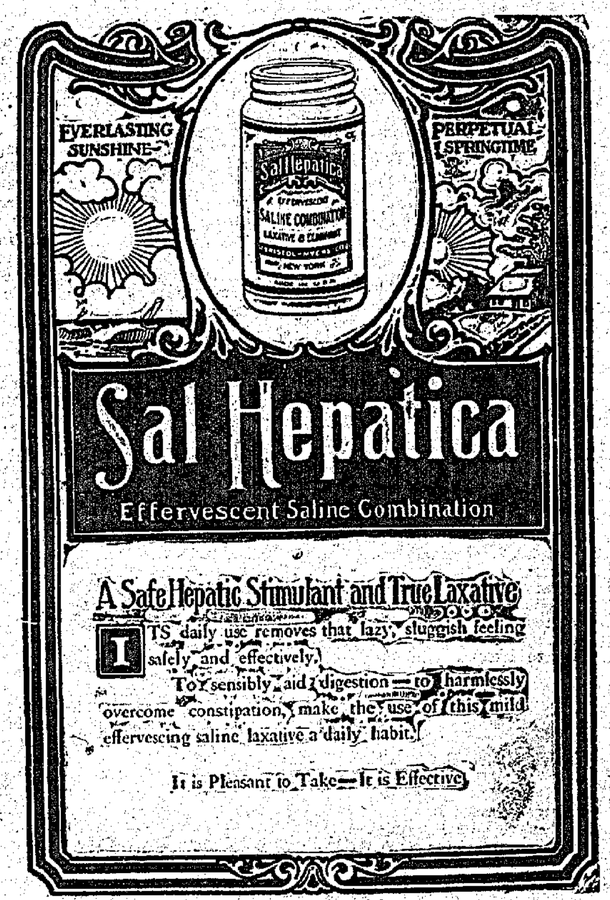

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RIOTING IN QUEBEC.

OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION.

[FROM "THE TIMES" OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, April 2nd.

The situation in Quebec is serious beyond expectation. It was believed when soldiers were quartered in the streets and when General Lessard had been put in command that the riotous elements would submit. On the contrary, trouble broke out again last night, and the military found it necessary to use a machine-gun before the mob was overcome.

According to reports this morning, 11 soldiers have been wounded; several civilians have been killed and 45 wounded, and there are 65 under arrest.

The mob used rifles, revolvers, and bricks. They shot and threw missiles from the house tops and from behind snowbanks. The configuration of the city lent itself to an attack upon the soldiers, and the task of the military was harder because the city was enveloped in a dense fog, and so one could see only a few yards with certainty.

From the time darkness fell groups gathered at various quarters showing a sullen disposition when ordered to disperse by the soldiers. As night advanced this sullenness deepened, and sniping became continuous. Dozens of shots were fired at the troops along at Joseph-street and around Jacques Cartier Market. The soldiers returned the fire, and ultimately a machine-gun section from Toronto was brought into action. Here most of the rioters were wounded, although they made no attempt to stand against the machine-gun.

When peace was restored at midnight all pedestrians were stopped and searched for weapons. Hundreds of revolvers were captured, and a curious assortment of fire-arms is now in the possession of the military.

Much praise is bestowed on the French-Canadian soldiers, who were as ready throughout the disturbance to restrain the roobs and to assert authority as the English-speaking troops from other provinces.

The actual fighting spread over an area of half a mile along St. Joseph-street, and in the neighbourhood, and between Union Station and Boulevard Langelier. Often the dragoons charged at a gallop through the street, with drawn swords, while the officers wielded their axe-handles with good effect. The night ended with a pitched battle near Boulevard Langelier, and it is believed that the casualties are greater than was at first reported.

It is doubtful, too, if the real culprits have been apprehended. The local authorities still insist that the ring-leaders are not residents of Quebec, but there is no evidence to support this contention.

Sniping continued until early morning, and to-day the soldiers are on guard in the streets and around the public buildings. So far the killed and wounded seem to be innocent persons not connected with the disturbances.

FINE BEARING OF THE TROOPS.

The soldiers exercised every caution to protect the lives of citizens, but when there were thousands of people in the neighbourhood of the actual trouble they could not fire without danger of hitting innocent persons. The soldiers behaved with quiet and calmness throughout, and though most of the men have been with the Colours only a few weeks their behaviour under sniping was admirable.

RIOTERS TO BE CALLED UP.

OTTAWA, April 2nd.

Sir Robert Borden made a statement in the House of Commons to-day on the rioting in Quebec City. The Prime Minister declared that the Government intended firmly to enforce the Military Act, and that, if proper protection were not given to the Dominion officials by the municipal authorities, then the Government must see that order was kept.

He announced that an amendment would be moved to the Act whereby any persons engaged in forcible resistance to the Act would be enrolled without regard as to whether their class had been called up or whether they had been exempted. The authorities would only regard whether a man was of military age. If a man were able to wage war against the civil authorities, he would be given an opportunity to indulge his warlike spirit against the enemies of the country.

Sir Robert Borden said that the difficulty started last Thursday. The police engaged in enforcing the Act asked a young man named Mercier for his papers. He was held pending their arrival, when he was released. Subsequently the Dominion police engaged in rounding up deserters were chased to the police station, where several were seriously injured. Sir Robert Borden said it appeared that the disturbances might have been quelled if proper efforts had been made by the municipal authorities. On Friday an organized attack was made on the Registry Office and on two newspaper buildings; the latter were wrecked and the Registry Office was burned, although, fortunately, the papers were not destroyed. The situation became so serious that it was decided that the garrison of Quebec should be reinforced by 1,000 men, and General Lessard was placed in command.

A most deplorable incident occurred last night, and resulted in the loss of four lives, the wounding of a great many, and the arrest of some 60 men engaged in assault. The troops, so far as can be judged, acted with great restraint and moderation. They were pelted with stones, and were fired upon before returning fire.

"So far as the enforcement of this Act is concerned," Sir Robert declared, "it is the duty of the Federal Government to see that it is enforced in all parts of the country impartially, with fairness and consideration, but firmly and thoroughly. We shall see that the Federal officers engaged in the enforcement of this Act are adequately supported if the local authorities fail to aid them in carrying out the provisions of the Act."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he agreed that the law should be observed, even by those who did not believe in it. Whether it was a right or a wrong law, it must be observed in Quebec and elsewhere. But while the law must be observed, it was possible to enforce it in such a way as not to provoke public sentiment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier added that he would make a further statement when fuller reports had been received.

THE GERMANS' BIG PUSHES

SOME PREVIOUS FAILURES.

The German offensive on the Western Front, begun in March, is the seventh colossal movement of the kind which the German s have undertaken. It is worth notice that several of these "pushes" have failed, beside the one the enemy still persists with in spite of serious reverses.

The first and greatest offensive in many respects was that which opened the war and was intended to capture Paris in a fortnight. That a swift and overwhelming victory was expected by the German Staff is certain. The Germans had every conceivable advantage. They had surprised their opponents; they had secretly mobilized during peace; they had violated the neutrality of Belgium; they had brought into the field an unexpected equipment of heavy guns and machine-guns. The French could have stopped any ordinary attack. But the greatest of all the many surprises which the enemy sprang upon the Allies in those terrible weeks of August and September 1914 was this: that twice the expected number of German army corps was placed in the front line. The enemy attacked the French with two million troops where he had been expected to advance with only one million men.

The German "push" after the preliminary rush into Belgium began on about August 19th, 1914. It ended when the Battle of the Marne was joined. The enemy had then run short of ammunition and food; he was in imminent peril of being outflanked, and he very narrowly escaped a tremendous disaster when on September 10th the general retreat of the German army was ordered by the Kaiser. If the French and British ammunition had not also run low the war might have ended in 1914.

The second great "push" in the west was that in October 1914, which was intended to capture Calais and Boulogne. Here again the Germans had no doubt as to their success. They invited correspondents to view the victory; they announced through inspired experts, such as Major Moraht, that the occupation of Calais was only a question of days. This operation was to be the preliminary to the invasion of England. Already the Staff had recognized in Great Britain their toughest and most resolute foe. For this great move they had organized secretly four new army corps, whose appearance in the field was to stun the British.

The "push" opened with an attack on Ypres, delivered with extreme violence on October 21st, 1914. Where the Germans could place in line brigades the British had only battalions. The Germans, moreover, had bombs which the British lacked, machine-guns in multitudes, and at least ten times as many shells, and many of these of much larger calibre. Yet, as history tells, on November 17th the battle died away in complete failure for the Germans. Ypres held and the British line in it, though forced back some distance, was never broken.

TANNENBERG.

The great German successes against the Russians of Tannenberg (August 1914) and the defeat of the 10th Russian Army (February 1915) were not really "pushes." In each a Russian army was entrapped and almost completely destroyed. But in each case it would seem that treachery had very much to do with the German success. On the Russian Staff was a traitor who not only disclosed the intended Russian movements to the German Staff but also delayed the issuing of orders so as to give Hindenburg time to parry them. The Germans had never to guess what the enemy intended to do. They knew. But these two successful campaigns were of great importance. They gave Hindenburg renown in Germany and intense confidence in himself. They practised the German generals in the successful handing of enormous masses of men. They paved the way for the great break through on the Russian front which was one cause of the collapse of Russia.

Hindenburg had been invested with virtually supreme power on the Russian front when he began his "push" in April, 1915. His method was to concentrate an immense artillery on the vital section of the Russian front and to pulverize all resistance by a terrific "drum fire," or fire of heavy guns with intense rapidity. Seven hundred thousand rounds are said to have been fired in a single day by his guns at the Dunajetz. The Russians were in no position to resist him. They had practically no counter-battery fire for want of ammunition, and they were exceedingly short of rifles. Their army was very much smaller and less formidable than was generally supposed and they were rapidly driven back, suffering very heavy loss. Warsaw was captured on August 4th, 1915, Kovno on August 17th, Vilna on September 19th. But the main Russian army escaped. In this offensive the Germans claimed to have taken not far from a million Russian prisoners and an immense "booty" of guns and stores.

THE FAILURE AT VERDUN.

The next "push" had very different results. It was directed against France by Falkenhayn, and was intended to pulverize her resisting power, while her defeatists, such as Bolo and other traitors, preached surrender. It opened at Verdun on February 21st, 1916, after a bombardment which dwarfed every previous artillery display. Its complete failure is well-known to the world. The Germans flung masses of men upon the French, but could make little progress, and they had not captured Verdun when the Allies began their great offensive on the Somme (July 1st, 1916), and thus relieved the pressure. At the same time General Brusiloff struck on the eastern front, and by August 1916 had captured 240,000 Austrians.

Hindenburg was given increased power and placed in charge of the whole German Army; Germany was combed for men; the Austrian Army was reorganized, and in October 1916 a fresh and highly successful German offensive was carried out against Roumania, who had just joined the Allies. The Germans attacked from two directions, Falkenhayn from the north and Mackensen from the south. They manœuvred very skilfully, but the Roumanians were really defeated by the breakdown of the Russian railways, which prevented the rapid despatch to them of reinforcements and ammunition. At Targu Jiu on November 14-16 they lost 20,000 prisoners and 28 guns.

BRITAIN'S LIVING WALL.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE ORDEAL.

HUGE AMERICAN ARMY THIS YEAR.

Lt.-General J. C. Smuts, who received the freedom of the Clothworers' Company last month, replying to the toast of his health, said:—

All through these last 12 months of the heaviest fighting in the whole war the brunt has been borne by the British Army. From the Vimy Ridge and Arras last April, right through the year to Passchendaele, they fought with scarcely a pause, they suffered the heaviest casualties, they were exhausted by labours so great, under physical conditions so terrible, that human nature scarcely seemed able to stand the strain. They stood in the breach that others might rest and recuperate. After such labours and losses the enemy thought that their *moral* had suffered, and that the time had come for the knock-out blow, and so on March 21st they were once more singled out by the enemy for the greatest blow of the war, in the confident belief that they would be finally overwhelmed. In little more than one week the enemy hurled against our 3rd and 5th Armies one and a half million men in a fury of attack as has probably never been seen before in the history of war. Once more the British Army stood in the breach in a defence, the heroism and glory of which will live for ever. Boys from the factories and the shops, from the streets and the fields, from the great cities of this land and the distant prairies of the Empire—all forming one living wall with their bodies and souls to receive the impact of the German onslaught.

Through all that dreadful ordeal, when everything went to pieces and earth's foundations shook, our line never broke. Slowly, and only under irresistable pressure, our men retired, fighting every inch of the way up to their last scrap of strength and endurance. It would be poor thanks to praise them. Living and dead we salute them with a reverence and a gratitude which no words can express.

THE REAL ISSUES.

The great events of the last 12 months, and especially the last couple of months, have considerably cleared the air. Our doubts and uncertainties are things of the past, and there should be no hesitation to-day. The real issues have become very clear. As the bitter, long-drawn struggle has proceeded the sharp outlines of the underlying essential truths have emerged even more clearly. Let me refer to a few of the questions which have been recently cleared up.

The first is whether the Germans were the aggressors in this war, or whether they are waging a war of national defence against a world banded together for their destruction. Few sane people in this or Allied countries, or even neutral countries, have any doubts on this point. But there is no doubt that through their management of the Press and public opinion the German Government have brought large sections of their people under the firm conviction that in this war, which was forced on them by the machinations of England, they are defending their national existence against their historic enemies. But even to the German people the truth must now be clear.

Quite recently certain disclosures about the origin of the war have been made by German witnesses which cannot but have the most far-reaching effects. First there are the disclosures of Dr. Mühlon, a director of Krupp's, about his conversations with Dr. Helfferich and about Herr Krupp's conversations with the Kaiser at the beginning of July, 1914. From these remarkable disclosures it must be evident even to the German mind that this war was directly planned and brought about by the Kaiser and the military party in Germany.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S PAPER.

More important still are the disclosures of Prince Lichnowsky who, in an elaborate memoir never intended to reach the public now, but to guide the historian of the future, maintains that the British Government or people never wanted a breach with the Germans and were busy settling every debatable issue with the Germans peacefully, and that this war would never have occurred, and could have been prevented, but for the desire of the German Government to force on a final conclusion at a time which seemed favourable to them. But most damning of all are the admissions made by von Jagow in what is the German Government's reply to Lichnowsky.

After the German people had been told for the last 3½ years that England is the enemy, and that England is the cause of this war, von Jagow now admits that this is not so, and also virtually admits that the war arose as a question of German prestige, and practically agrees with Mühlon and Krupp that the wounded vanity of the Kaiser was at the bottom of it all. The real truth is at last out, and on the best first-hand evidence, and one may hope that the meaning of these disclosures will be fully realized over the whole world, and not least in the enemy countries. There can now be no atom of doubt any more that Germany deliberately planned and willed this war and forced it on Europe as a war of German aggression.

THE REICHSTAG RESOLUTION.

The second point cleared up concerns the war aims of Germany. Last summer, under the influence of the Russian revolution, there were many searchings of heart among the German people, many misgivings, and something almost like repentance, which culminated in the famous Reichstag resolution against annexations and indemnities. This resolution was never clearly and unequivocably accepted by the German Government, and there were even strong doubts whether it was seriously meant by the Reichstag majority. Among us here many people hoped that the resolution was sincere and marked the beginning of a real change of heart among the German people. They looked, and looked quite rightly, for the guarantee of any future lasting peace to a real sincere change of public opinion in Germany, to a taming of the savage instincts of the race, so to speak, rather than to any mere agreement among Governments which might again be torn up like scraps of paper.

The obscure situation created by the no-annexation resolution has been completely cleared up. We know now, after the peace with Russia and, alas! with Roumania, that German policy in this war is one of annexations and indemnities, and that, like the treaties of her Government, the resolutions of her Parliament, are mere scraps of paper. As Ludendorff has put it, and the Kaiser has repeated, the Germans are not after a soft peace, but a German peace, not a peace honourable to the heroic nations who have shed their blood like water, but a peace of German domination. We thank Ludendorff for the real true formula at last. We understand. This war—so far as the Germans are concerned—is not for a fair, honourable, lasting peace not for a world peace, not for God's peace, but for a German peace, a peace which will mould the future of civilization on German lines, which will mean a great military aggressive German Empire, not only in Central Europe, but also in Central Asia and in Central Africa, and eventually in South America. The issue as to the real war aims of Germany has at last been thoroughly cleared up, and the rest of the world knows what awaits it in case of a German victory. The true meaning and inwardness of the separate peace with Russia and Roumania is patent to all, and if the lesson is properly learnt by the rest of the world this separate peace, however sad and disappointing in other respects, will not have been made in vain.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

A third point of great importance has also been cleared up. Many people have expected that the enemy, having made a thorough German peace in Russia and Roumania, and having in one form or another annexed so much in the East, would be disposed to act with reason and moderation in the West, and offer to make peace with us on conditions which would satisfy our fair and reasonable requirements in regard to Belgium and some other points. A first-class opportunity was given him last January when the Prime Minister made his very moderate and fair statement about our war aims to the Labour Conference. To remove doubts and confusions about our war the War Cabinet thought it necessary to state our case clearly and succinctly, to eliminate from it all taint of Imperialism, and to make it clear that we were fighting not for material or territorial gain, nor for the destruction of the enemy peoples or governments, but for the future security of our country and the lasting peace of the world. It was in this spirit, and temper of moderation, and (if I may say so) of moral idealism, that the Prime Minister made that great war aims pronouncement. Every one recognized its fairness and reasonableness; it was approved by President Wilson and M. Clemenceau, and it was subsequently practically endorsed by the Labour and Socialist Congress of all the Allied countries.

Here was an opportunity for war-weary Germany. If ever there was a disposition on the part of the enemy to conclude not a peace of conquest, but a fair and reasonable peace, here was the opportunity presented to him, and at the psychological moment, after he had secured his eastern flank by the complete discomfiture of Russia. What use did he make of this golden opportunity to spare the world further bloodshed and destruction? The answer has come in the most bloody and terrible offensive of the whole war, which has probably already cost more than half a million casualties to all the combatants and will cost many time more before it is over. On the Western front no less than on the Eastern front the German sword must prevail; not a soft peace, but a German peace must be concluded. The Prime Minister's well-meant olive-branch has been answered by the mailed fist. Germany means to win this war and to follow up her victory with what Hindenburg has just called a forcible German peace—let that be fully realized by every responsible person in this and all Allied countries.

THE HOME FRONT.

That issue is now perfectly clear. And so is our duty. We are at one of the great moments of history when, in a day or in a night, the seed of the future centuries germinates. Our men at the front have proved worthy. What about us? What about the home front? Believe me, I ask this question in no critical or fault-finding spirit, but only from a sense of the overwhelming gravity of the crisis which looms over the world. The great struggle has now lasted a long time, and the decision is about to fall, perhaps the most fateful decision in all history. Will the end of this war see a new, free world, a world in which freedom, and co-operation among the nations will flower on the immeasurable sacrifices of this war? Or will it see a fresh instalment of militarism, fresh scheming and preparing, and arming of this generation for the greater struggle which must engulf the next generation?

The world is at last thoroughly awakened. Our European Allies are straining every nerve. America is speeding up at a rate which will bring a huge American Army to Europe long before this year is over. But I do not wish to lose the position of honour which you have occupied during the last 12 months. To the very end the British Empire must remain the principal protagonist for liberty in this war for the world's freedom. The Prime Minister has foreshadowed demands for still further sacrifices when Parliament meets next week. I have no doubt about the response. The home front in the soul of the nations of the British Empire stands just as sure and unbreakable as the battle front of their Armies in France. For us everything is at stake in this war, and therefore we shall bear every sacrifice willingly and cheerfully to the very end. May that end mean peace with honour, a lasting, fruitful peace for the sorely tried nations of the world. (Cheers.)

WELL-KNOWN M.P. ON "PELMANISM."

81 Admirals and Generals Now Enrolled.

75 ENROLMENTS IN ONE FIRM!

"PELMANISM" continues its extraordinary progress amongst all classes and sections of the community.

Scarcely a day passes without a tribute of praise being received from a new quarter. To the many notable endorsements of the System which have been already published there is now added an important pronouncement by a well-known M.P.—Sir James Yoxall—whose eminence both as an educationist and as a Parliamentarian gives additional weight to his carefully considered opinion.

"The more I think about it," says Sir James Yoxall, "the more I feel that Pelmanism is the name of something much required by myriads of people to-day."

He also remarks:—"It delighted me to discover that the Pelman Institute works "along lines which at a hundred public meetings on education I have ventured to lay "down. . . . I suspected Pelmanism; when it began to be heard of I thought it was "quackery.

Now I wish I had taken it up when I heard of it first."

This is very plain speaking; but plain speech is the keynote of the entire article. Thus one of the greatest national authorities upon the subject of education adds his valuable and independent testimony to that of the many distinguished men and women who have expressed their enthusiasm for the new movement.

81 Admirals and Generals are now Pelmanists, and all ranks of the Navy and Army are still enrolling in ever-increasing numbers. Members of the legal and medical professions are also displaying a quickened interest in the System—indeed, every professional class and every grade of business men and women are enrolling in increasingly large numbers.

Several prominent firms have paid for the enrolment of eighteen or a dozen members of their staffs, and one well-known house has just arranged for the enrolment of 75 of the staff!

Over 200 officers and men in one internment camp have just enrolled upon the advice of the Commandant of the camp. Regimental officers are frequently addressed upon the subject of Pelmanism by the C. O. and urged to enrol forthwith.

With such facts before him, every reader of the "Hongkong Daily Press" should make a point of writing for a copy (sent gratis and post free) of "Mind and Memory," in which the Pelman Course is fully described and explained, together with a special supplement dealing with "Pelmanism as an Intellectual and Social Factor," and a full reprint of "Truth's" remarkable Report on the work of the Pelman Institute.

Applications for these publications should be made at once, by post-card, to address below.

A DOCTOR'S REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

FASCINATION OF THE "LITTLE GREY BOOKS."

A PEERESS' ENTHUSIASM.

Impressive evidence of the enormous extent to which the "little grey books" have now entered into our national life and work continues to pour in from all quarters and from all classes.

Within the past few weeks several M.P.s, many members of the aristocracy, and two Royal personages, as well as a very large number of officers in H.M. Navy and Army, have added their names to the Pelman registers.

One of the most interesting letters received lately comes from a lady in the Midlands, in the course of which she says that being

55 YEARS OF AGE,

and being very delicate, she had her doubts as to whether she should take a Pelman Course. She resolved to consult her son, a medical practitioner, who at first laughed at the idea, but promised to make inquiries. The outcome was a letter from him, in which the Doctor wrote:—

"'Pelmanism' has got hold of me. I have worked through the first lesson and . . . I am enthusiastic."

His experience tallies exactly with that of Sir James Yoxall, M.P., Mr. George R. Sims, and a host of other professional men (doctors, solicitors, barristers, etc.), who have admitted that their initial scepticism was quickly changed into enthusiasm.

THE BEST TEST.

The most practical test of Pelmanism is in fact, to study it; one lesson usually clinches the matter. To find mental stimulation and development accruing directly from a study which consumes no more than half an hour daily is a result which speaks for itself. Many Army officers have attributed their promotions directly to the first or second lessons. One has not to wait long for the promised benefits of Pelmanism; small wonder that so very many men and women say that "a single lesson would be cheap at £100." The Duchess of —— was so enthusiastic about the benefits of the course that she wrote a short story around the subject.

"TRUTH'S" DICTUM.

"Truth" puts the whole matter in a nutshell in that oft-quoted paragraph from the famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute:—

"The Pelman Course is valuable to the well-educated, and still more valuable to the half-educated. One might go much farther and declare that the work of the Pelman Institute is of national importance, for there are few people indeed who would not find themselves mentally strong, more efficient, and better equipped for the battle of life by a course of Pelman training."

EASILY FOLLOWED.

COURSE CONDUCTED BY POST.

"Pelmanism" is not an occult science; it is free from mysticism; it is as sound, as sober, and as practical as the most hard-headed "common-sense" business man could desire. And as to its results, they follow with the same certainty with which muscular development follows physical exercise.

It is nowhere pretended, and the inquirer is nowhere led to suppose, that the promised benefits are gained "magically," by learning certain formulæ, or by the cursory reading of a printed book. The position is precisely the same, again, as with physical culture. No sane person expects to develop muscle by reading a book he knows he must practise mental exercise.

"THE FINEST MENTAL RECREATION."

"Exercises," in some ears, sound tedious; but every Pelmanist will bear out the statement that there is nothing tedious or exacting about the Pelman exercise. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say an overwhelming proportion of Pelmanists describe the exercises as "fascinating," "delightful," the finest mental recreation I have known."

There are thousands of people of all classes who would instantly enrol for a Pelman Course at any cost if they only realised a tithe of the benefits accruing. Here again a Pelmanist may be cited in evidence:—"If people only knew," he says, "the doors of the Institute would be literally besieged by eager applicants."

The Course is founded upon scientific facts; that goes without saying. But it presents those facts in a practical, everyday fashion, which enables the student to apply, for his own aims and purposes, those facts without "digging" at the hundreds of scientific works which he might otherwise read without gaining a fraction of the practical information and guidance secured from a week's study of Pelmanism:—

Every day brings its batch of flattering letters. Upon a recent morning there came to hand letters of praise from the following persons:—

A British General.
A Chief Justice of the High Court of ——.
2 Flying Officers.
A Business Manager.
An Engineer.
A Woman of Independent Means.
A Solicitor.
3 Clerks.
A Clergyman.
2 (no occupation stated).

A system which can evoke voluntary testimony from such widely different classes is well worth investigation. Who can afford to hold aloof from a movement which is steadily gaining the support of all the ambitious and progressive elements in the Empire? In two consecutive days recently two M.P.s and a member of the Upper House enrolled.

Run through the current Pelman Register, and therein you will find British Consuls, H.M. Judges, War Office, Admiralty, and other Government officials, University Graduates, Students, Tutors, Head Masters, Scientists, Clergymen, Architects, Doctors, Solicitors, Barristers, Authors, Editors, Journalists, Artists, Actors, Accountants, Business Directors and Managers, Bankers, Financiers, Peers, Peeresses, and men and women of wealth and leisure, as well as Salesmen, Clerks, Typists, Tradesmen, Engineers, Artisans, Farmers, and others of the rank and file of the nation. If ever the well-worn phrase "from peer to peasant" had a real meaning it is when applied to Pelmanism.

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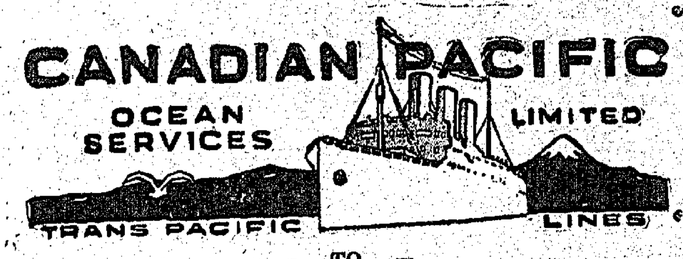
The Pelman course has already been followed by over 250,000 men and women. It is directed through the post, and is simple to follow. It takes up very little time. It involves no hard study. It can be practised anywhere—in the trenches, in the office, in the train, in spare minutes during the day. And yet in quite a short time it has the effect of developing the mind, just as physical exercise develops the muscles, of increasing your personal efficiency, and thus doubling your all-round capacity and income earning power.

The improvement begins with the first lesson, and continues increasingly right up to the final lesson of the course. Individual instruction is given through the post, and the student receives the utmost assistance from the large expert staff of instructors at the Institute in solving particular personal difficulties and problems.

"Pelmanism" is fully explained and described in "Mind and Memory," which, with a copy of "Truth's" remarkable report on the work of the Pelman Institute, will be sent gratis and post free to any reader of the "Hongkong Daily Press" who addresses The Pelman Institute, 216, Wenham House, Bloomsbury-street, London, W.C.1.



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WEATHER REPORT.

May 21st, at 12.05.—The anti-cyclone has moved into the Eastern Sea; pressure has increased moderately over Japan, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it is relatively low over S. Manchuria Indo-China and the S. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 8.65 inches, against an average of 18.65 inches

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. & S.E. winds moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20TH MAY, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	29.63	43	—	SE	5	cr
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	29.62	—	—	—	0	—
Tkolo	"	29.77	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	"	29.84	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	"	29 91	—	—	WNW	2	—
Kagoshima	"	29.94	—	—	—	0	—
Oshima	"	29 97	—	—	SSE	1	—
Naha	"	29.95	—	—	ENE	1	—
Ishi'jma	"	29.93	—	—	SE	1	—
Bonin Island	"	32.45	—	—	SSW	1	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.74	60	44	SSW	4	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.90	61	85	S	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.87	63	72	S	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.92	73	94	N	2	o
Amoy	"	29.84	71	95	SE	1	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.88	72	84	E	4	o
Taichu	"	29.81	73	—	SW	1	o
Tainan	"	29.82	72	—	ENE	2	b
Koshun	"	29.81	75	—	ENE	4	b
Pescadores	"	29.81	73	—	N	4	b
Canton	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	"	29.83	74	86	—	0	o
Gap Rock	"	29.82	—	—	E	3	o
Macao	"	29.81	72	94	N	2	2
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.76	77	94	ESE	5	o
Touraine	"	29.76	77	—	SSW	4	b
Cape St. James	"	29.75	77	—	E	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.79	79	92	—	0	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.78	72	91	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.76	79	85	NE	1	b
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.73	78	95	SW	2	r

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s. snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet)
7. RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 21st

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.88	29.83	29.81
Temperature ...	78	74	79
Humidity ...	78	89	76
Wind Direction ...	East	--	East
" Force ...	3	0	4
Weather ...	o	o	o
Rain	0.01	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th 73
Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st 61

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 28th May, 1918.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Height	LOW WATER H'kong Mean Time.	LOW WATER Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	22	m 7 6	5 8	m 0 38	2 4
		7 43 a	4 6	1 14 a	2 4
Thurs.	23	m 7 25	6 3	m 1 9	2 6
		8 30 a	4 6	2 22 a	1 8
Fri.	24	m 7 46	6 7	m 1 79	2 7
		9 15 a	4 5	2 39 a	1 4
Satur.	25	m 8 10	7 1	m 2 8	2 8
		9 59 a	4 4	3 35 a	1 0
Sun.	26	m 8 29	7 4	m 2 36	2 9
		10 44 a	4 3	4 12 a	3 7
Mon.	27	m 9 12	7 8	m 3 3	3 1
		11 30 a	4 1	4 51 a	0 5
Tues.	28	m 9 49	7 7	m 3 32	3 2
				5 33 a	0 4

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

A cable has been received from the San Francisco office of the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., advising that the s.s. *China* sailed from that port on the 16th instant, and will be due here on or about June 14th.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will by examined.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
H.B.M. Government Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [2037

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 239 or 155.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
ACUTE
FOR YOU
THERAPION

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"RUPEH"	On 22nd May, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 23rd May, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 25th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 28th May, Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

6

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	28th May, at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	31st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

2

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

84

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Expanded.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	‡† KAMAKURA MARU	tons 12,500	MON., 27th	May	11 A.M.
	† TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUES., 28th	May	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† NIKKO MARU	9,600	SAT., 15th	June	11 A.M.
	† AKI MARU	12,500	SAT., 29th	July	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ HWAH-WU MARU	8,000	THURS., 30th	May.	
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN			For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY					
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL					
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO					
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON					

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡† FUSHIMI MARU ... ... TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 20th June, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E MORI Manager

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	... MON., 3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	... SAT., 8th June
TENYO MARU	23,000	... SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... TUES., 16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	... July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	... Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	... Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

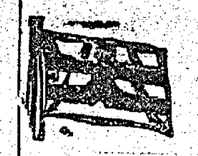
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
P. THOMAP, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	SATURDAY,	1st June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	WEDDAY,	5th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	MONDAY,	17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... ... SUNDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... ... THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:

JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31. 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agents.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.
This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Island		Wednesday 22nd, Registration 9.00 A M, Letters 9.30 A M
Honolulu		Wednesday, 22nd, Registration 9.15 A M, Letters 10.00 A M
Ceylon, South Africa, Maritius and India via Ceylon		Wednesday, 22nd 10.00 P M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA		Wednesday, 22nd, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Muntok, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby via Batavia		Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P M
Shanghai North China and Chefoo		Wednesday, 22nd, 4.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao		Thursday, 23rd, 7.00 A M
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Huiphong		Thursday, 23rd, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada		Thursday, 23rd, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.0 A M
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 23rd, 2.00 P M
Haiphong		Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin		Friday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands		Friday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Straits and Bangkok		Friday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 25th, 2.00 P M
Swatow Amoy, and Formosa via Koelung		Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai & North China		Thursday, 28th, 10.00 A M
STRAITS, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT and *EUROPE The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 27th May, at 5 p.m.		Tuesday, 28th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 28th, NOON
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday, 31st, NOON

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M., 1.30 P.M., 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	7.15 A.M., 1.30 P.M., 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei	10.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun		9.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. at 5 o'clock on the previous evening. Registration closes

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 11st

LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/13
Bank Bills, on demand	3/13
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/13
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/3
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	427½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	442
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	74¼
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	149¾
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	149½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	134¼
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	150
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1⅛% p m
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1⅛ p m
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	49⅝
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$6.30
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$45.00
BAR SILVER per oz	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 ,,	$0.05 ,,
Canton .....20 ,,	$4.45 Discount
Canton .....10 ,,	$0.00 ,,

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—The Frawley Company, at the Theatre Royal.—"The House of Glass."
9.15 p.m.—War Films at the Victoria Theatre.

TO-MORROW.

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Yearly Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Yearly Meeting.
12.45 p.m.—British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., Yearly Meeting.
9.15 p.m.—The Frawley Company, at the Theatre Royal—"The Boomerang."

Friday, 24th May:—
Empire Day.
Monday, 27th May:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Thursday, 30th May:—
Noon—"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Friday, 31st May:—
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting in the Large Dining Room.
Tuesday, 4th June:—
Noon—Wm. Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

SOLD ONLY IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES.

—:o:—

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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OFFICE—14 DES VŒUX ROAD.

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PAID UP ,, ... ,, 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — André Berthelot
General Manager — A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
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Shanghai	Saigon
Tientsin	Haiphong
Hongkong	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
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Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

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M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong 16th MAY, 1917. [1468

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum
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,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May 1918 [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	,, ...	1,125,000
Paid-up	,, ...	562,500
Reserve Fund	,, ...	350,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

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Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
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HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	,, 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	,, 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [699

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: NANKING, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow, HANKOW: Shasi, Ichang, Nanchang, TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Lienshien, Tsangchsien, Hsingtai, HANGCHOW, Wenchow, Shaohsing, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkow, TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsaochen, Lijaki, Lintaing, Tsinien, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN, Yuncheng, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHOW, Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Changchun, Antung, CANTON, KUEIYANG, PEKING Kashan's Sulyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 16th October, 1914. [1183

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